BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1823. [NUMBER 1632.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

1st December 1823.

THE following Extract from a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, under date the [illegible] of April 1823, to the Supreme Government in India is ordered to be published for general information.

PARA. 3d. You will observe that we are advised by these high legal authorities, that the restriction contained in the 30th Section of the Act 13 Geo. III. Cap. 63, which restrains the rate of Interest to 12 per Cent, extends to Contracts made, as well in those parts of the East Indies, which are not under the Government of the East India Company, as in those which are; that the same restriction extends to Loans made to Native Princes and Governments in the East Indies, as well as to those made to Individuals, whether the contracts for such Loans be made or carried into execution within or beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company. That the same restriction extends to Loans made under a License from the Governments in India, pursuant to the 37th Geo. III. Cap. 142, S. 28, and that it is not lawful for a Mercantile or Banking Partnership, consisting partly of Natives of India and partly of European born subjects of His Majesty, to make a Loan to a Native Prince, contrary to the Provision of the 37th Geo. III. Cap. 142, S. 28, whether the Contract for such Loan be made or carried into execution within or beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, that in either case the Contract of the house would be void, and that the European born partners would be liable to be prosecuted for a Misdemeanour.

PARA. 4th. We desire that you will cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all Persons in any way contravening the Law as thus explained.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, NORTHERN CONKAN, for the supply of the undermentioned MATERIALS, required for the construction of a NEW CIVIL JAIL, & additions to the CRIMINAL JAIL, *at Tannah.*

The Tenders to express the rate of Articles, per Candy, or Maund; the former, in English weight, being equal to 560 lbs., and the latter to 28 lbs. The other smaller Articles to be stated separately.

The Contracting Party, if the Tender is accepted, must deliver the whole of the Articles to Lieutenant W. A. TATE, Acting Executive Engineer, and at his Compound at Tannah, within two months from this date.

Tenders will also be received either for the whole, or for part of the undermentioned Materials, within 15 days of this date after which time no Tender can be paid attention to.

Security for the due performance of Contract will be required.

LIST OF MATERIALS.

QUANTITY.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.
1,100	Brass Stones.
3,300	Candies Chunam, coarse.
132,000	Baskets of Sand.
10	Candies Coir.
2,000	Earthen Pots for Water.
2,500	Ditto Coondies.
150	Dozens of Empty Bottles, (glass).
15	Candies of Jagree.
8	Ditto Cauth.
13	Ditto Iron in bars of 1 Inch square.
00	Paving Stones, 1½ foot, by 1 foot.
0	Guzes of Calicut Plank (Teak) for Beams.
	Do. Conkan Timber (Teak) for osts and battens.
	e Rafters, 2nd Sort.
	of Rafter nails.
50	Brushes.
100	Maunds of Hemp.
5	Ditto of Double pointed nails.
8	Large Iron Double Padlocks for Gates.
12	Ditto ditto ditto for Doors.
81	Pair of Common Iron Hinges (14 Inches long) with Screws for Doors.
118	Ditto ditto ditto (8 Inches long) for Windows.
24	Ditto Large Iron Hinges, 2 feet in length, with Screws for Gates.

N. B. Chunam to be supplied by the Bombay Candy.

By Order of Government and Instructions from the Commissary General,

T. W. STOKOE,
Capt. in Charge of Commissariat.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Tannah 29th Nov. 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીમાંથી આપીએચજે

શરકારનો તથા કમીશારી જંદરાલના કુકમથી કતરાજ પતર માગીએ છેવુજે શ્રી થાણા ગામ મધે શાવં કારી ભંદીખાનો નવો તથા કેજદારી વંધારવો એ ભંદીખાને માં ધવા શારુ ઈટલ લખા પરમાણે જણશા જો જએ તે શારુ કુર કોઇ કોક આ લખં પ રમાણે જણશા પેઠાડવાને મખતે કરવાને કુમદે રાખતો હોએ તે ધણીએ મીડિલાં મે કોર ભંદ કરેલો કરાર નંમં એટલે પરપેજ લં ચુતર પરાંત કોકણનં કમીશારી કુપીશ મા મોકલથી લેરો જે જ લોક કરાર નં મં આપી તેનાંમં આ શંદી જણશાં પ ડ લખવાં તેલ તથા ખંડી અથવ ણ લખી જણવાં દર ખંડી ૧ જગરેજ તેનો રત ૧૬૦ પાંચ શો શાઠ તથા ણ ૧ જગરેજ ના રતલ ૨૮ અંઠાવીશ લેખે આપે તેમાં ની નાં ની જનશ છે તે જુદી લખી જણાવી જે ધણી એવો કતરાજ કરવાને ખુશી હોએ તે મખતા વાલાંએ આ શંદી જંણશ અ જથી માશ ૨ બેએ મંડીને શ્રી ધંણા લેકટનેટ ચુજલીએમ આશંમીડ નેટ અકટી નં જકશંજકીવુટીવુ જજનેએરના વાડાંમાં જંજજને આપવુ આ વગર જેકોઇ લોક ટે લખેલી જણશા ભાળત શંદી અથવા થ જણશ ભાળત મંખતે કરવાને હો એતો આજથંકી દીન ૧૫ પંદર દાંકુ ડાની માંહી મોકલેથી લેશે ખુદત કુપર ત પરપે જલ મોકલેથી કબુલ કરશે નંકી ને જે ધં તિ આએ મંખતે કબુલ કરશે તેની પાશે થી મંખતે પુરો કરી લેવાંનો જોમીન લેશે

શાંમાન જોએ તેની

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૩૩૦૦	ખંડી ચુને ખરચી *
૧૩૨૦૦૦	ટોપલી રેતીની *
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નંગ	જનશનુ નામ
૩૨૦૦	લાદી દડ કુટ ૧॥ તથા ૧ નો
૨૦૦૦૦	૭ જ કલીકોટી શાગલી બાકાલ
૧૦૦૦૦	૭ જ કે કણી શાંગલી લાંકડં ક ડીઓ તથા રીપોને શાકુ *
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૯૦	મેણ રીપોના ખીલા *
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૫૦	મોટા બરાશો રંગવાનં એટલે કુ ચીઓ *
૧૦૦	અંશેણવાખ મેણ ૧૦૦ *
૫	મેણ તુરીમેં લે ઠોકં ની *
૮	તાલં જેમેં કલી મોહોટાં *
૧૨	તાલાં બેએ કલનં નાંકું નાં *
૮૧	જોડી મીજ ગરાં લોખડી કશાકુ શાખે ગાંમઠી કચં ૧૪ લાંબં
૧૧૮	જો મીજાંગરાં લોખંડી કશાકુ શાખે ગાંમઠી કચં ૮ લાંબા ખી કકીના *
૨૪	જોડી મીજ ગરં લોખડી કશંકુ કાખે મોહોટાં લાંબી કુટ ૨ *

ચુના ની ખંડી ભુબંજ ચાલ પરમાણે આ પર્વ પડશે કમીકારી કાપીશ શ્રી થંણા ની તા ૨૯ મી નવંબર શંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી

T. W. STOKOE,
Capt. in Charge of Commissariat.

શ્રી

ક્યાણીમત કચર ચેતો

ક્યાણીમત કચર ચેતો છેકીષે ૭૨ કચરે ૫ કમીશરી ૭૫૬૪ચા ચે કબીસપરસ કમચરમસ મગ તો છેકાષે કબષે વણીયાત કાપ કચી ૭૫ ૫ પ્રેજરાગી મેડણી ધં કીઘમ ધંધાપયા કગતાં ઘેઉ ૨ કીધ્યા જીવણ ૫૭કાધ્યા ત્યાકઇ ૨ પ્રેણ્ણી પ્રેમ ધ્યા ઉકીધ્યા પ્રપ ષે જીવણ પોકચપપયાચા મહેતા કચ્ચપયાચા ક૭ઉયાક ત્યા પ્રેમ કી ચેર ધંક મેકષે કચર મને પી તર પ્રાંત પ્રેમણ છેકિ કમ્ર.ણગી ક કીમંત પાગકીધ્યાક ચેતીક ષેપ્રે ણ્ણી પ્રેમ કચર મને છેતીક ત્યાંત ઉકચપેગ્રી ઘર જીવણચા પાડ ૫ તોક ફંડી ૭૪૫ કમ ૭૫ ૫ કમ પાપપે ઘર ફંડી ૧ ઇંગ્રેજી ચતક ૬૬૦ પ્રમણે ધ્યાપે કમ ૧ ઇંગ્રે જી રતક ૨૮ પ્રમણે ધ્યાપે [illegible]

પાકીષ ષેષ કણીન્યાની કબધે ક ષજાર ષેપ્રકંષેગ પીઈંકન ચરાગી ડ તેગ ચકેગીગં ઈંકબઈંગ્રીપગીપ ઈંગીનીઅર યાચ્યાપડ્યાત ષેગીષ ધ્યાપ્યા યાકેગીષ ષે પ્રેણ્ણી પ્રેમધ્ય ૩ ૩ણીધ્યા જીવણ ધ્યાધે ૭૫કાધ્ય ૫ યોધ્યા જીવણ ધ્યાત મરેતાક ગ્રપયાચા ક૭ધ્યાક ૭૫પાકીષ ૧૬ છીપણાચે ઘત પાગકીધ્યાક ચેતીક ત્યાણિઝંમત કબ્રરમને પાગ કીધ્યાક કણીક કરણાર કણી મે ઘ કરેતા કણીક કગીક ત્યાકપા ણીષ કરેતા પુગ્રકરણ ચેપ્યાચા કગીષ ચેતીક

જીવણચી યાદ

નંગ	જીવણચી કર્વે
૧૧૦૦	ઘબ્રક ધોડે
૩૩૦૦	ફંડી ચેચાચ્છીક
૧૩૨૦૦૦	વેળ્યા ચેતીચ્યા
૧૦	ફંડી ક્રથ્યા
૨૦૦૦	ચતીચ્યા ઘાગરી પાણ્યા ક્રગીતાં
૨૬૦૦	ચતીચ્યા ક્રેંડ્યા
૧૬૦	ડણ ગીત્યા ક્રકીચ્યા ઘ ગ્રથ્યા
૧૬	ફંડીગીડ
૮	ફંડી ક્રક્ષ ચંગાચ
૧૩	ફંડી ક્રેફંડી પારથા ૧ પીચ ભંચપર૬
૩૨૦૦	ક્રકી ઘગડ ૧॥ ફુટ ૫ ૧ ફુટ
૨૦૦૦૦	ગજ ક્રનુક્રેગી ઘાગપની ચર્ષે
૧૦૦૦૦	ગજ ક્રેમણી ઘાગપની ક્ર ચર્ડે ચબ્યા ૫ ગીપાક ગીતાં
૧૦૦	ક્રેડી પંજે ષેમંડશાર્ંચ્ય પષે ગીક
૭૦	ક્રમ પશાચેં ચીર્ષે
૬૦	ક્રમ ગીપાગી ચીર્ષે
૬૦૦૦૦૦	ક્રપર્ષે ક્રબ્યાચી
૩૨૦૦	ક્રીતા ધાજે
૪૦૦	ક્રમ નીરબીક
૬૦	ક્રંક કક્રપં [illegible]

[illegible]

T. W. STOKOE,
Capt. in Charge of Commissariat.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, MADEIRA WINE and other STORES, will take place on Monday the 15th of this Month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Ware-house Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
6th December 1823.

[illegible]

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

[illegible]

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Act. Per, Sec. to Govt.

A CARD.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased, on the application of the Senior Chaplain, to grant the use of the Hon'ble Company's Frigate Hastings for the purpose of DIVINE SERVICE for the [illegible] may from time to

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Notice is hereby given

THAT the PACKETS, which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England & St. Helena by the Ship *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, will be closed on or about the 9th Instant at 5 o'clock in the Evening.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE
6th December 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
OF ARTICLES IMPORTED ON THE
KATHERINE STEWART FORBES,
CAPTAIN CHAPMAN,
AT
HORMAJEE BOMANJEE'S COTTON SCREWS
On THIS DAY the 6th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING.

3 PUNCHEONS of Superior Cognac Brandy, several Casks of Hodgson's Pale Ale,
SOUND AND OF GOOD QUALITY;
AND AN
ENGLISH BUILT BAROUCHE.

Bombay, 6th December 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON,
On THIS DAY the 6th Instant.

A NEAT CHARIOT and a pair of well Matched Horses and Harness.

Bombay, 6th December 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY the 10th Instant,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS,

PLATED Ware—Saddlery—Jewellery. a Bale of Flannel in lots of one piece—Books—various useful articles of Household furniture &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th December 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On SATURDAY the 20th December,
THE FOLLOWING
GOODS
RECENTLY IMPORTED,
AN INVOICE

OF Rich imitation Cachmere Shawls, of Colours with Rich double Borders, & Rich Pine ends; these Shawls, for beauty of Colours, and fineness of Fabric far surpass any hitherto imported into this place from England.

AN INVOICE.

Of Real Lace Veils plain and sprigged of sizes from 25 Inches by 43 Inches, to 34 by 46—White Marsellas Shawls, Dresses Plain and Sprigged—and Footing lace of Patterns.

AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR MUSLINS.

COMPRISING

Vein Bordered imitation Handkerchiefs—India Books, and Mulls.

Dresses, Jamdany, India Books, Sprigs—Cambric, Mull, Jaconet, Leno, Flounce Dresses—Bandanna Flounce filled, and Sewed Jaconet.

Mull Collars, or Necks—Trimmings, Stripes, Flouncings—Coloured Book Flouncings.

Jamdany Pelisses 3 yards each—Jaconet Scarfs—Gown Bodies, one made up to shew the Pattern &c. &c.

KEMPT AND CO.

Respectfully acquaint the Ladies that the foregoing are now on view and will so continue until two days before the Sale.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1823.

FIRST *BOMBAY TONTINE*
FOR THE BENEFIT OF SURVIVORS.

IN consequence of the unproductive state of the public Securities, and the very limited means afforded to individuals of investing money to advantage in this Country, the present is considered a favorable opportunity for establishing a TONTINE at this Presidency, under the designation of the "FIRST BOMBAY TONTINE."

The general principles of TONTINES are now so well known, and they have already stood the test of experience so well in this Country, that it would be superfluous to recur to them. It is only necessary to mention that the Regulations of this Institution, although differing in some minor points, are framed upon the experience afforded by existing TONTINES established on the other side of India; and where any alterations have been made, it is hoped they will be attended with benefit to the Institution.

From having observed in other TONTINES the reluctance, on the part of new Subscribers, to pay up heavy arrears and the consequent falling off in the number of Subscribers towards the conclusion of the TONTINE, it is determined in this Institution to close the Subscription list at the end of the first year, after which no new Subscribers can be admitted into the FIRST BOMBAY TONTINE; should sufficient encouragement, however, be held out during the first year, it is proposed to open a new TONTINE upon similar principles, at the commencement of 1825.

The funds and all transactions connected with this TONTINE are to be under the controul and superintendence of Directors residing in Bombay, as a Committee of management, in which situation the following Gentlemen have consented to give their assistance, viz.—*John Stewart, John Leckie, William Shotton, Richard Woodhouse, Esquires, and Sir Roger de Faria,* and with their approbation the following Regulations are now published for general information.

Regulations of the FIRST Bombay TONTINE for the benefit of Survivors, to be established on the 1st January 1824, *and to continue for the period of Five years.*

1st. That the number of shares in this Society be unlimited; and each Subscriber be allowed to hold any number of Shares, half Shares, or quarter Shares on the life or lives of such person or person as he may think proper; and that all applications for admission be made to the Secretary in writing, according to the annexed form.

2nd. That the amount of a whole share be fixed at One Thousand Bombay Rupees, to be collected by twenty quarterly instalments of Fifty Rupees each.

3d. That the 1st day of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October in each year, be considered as the days on which the quarterly instalments are to be paid.

4th. That all Subscribers on or before the 31st January 1824 shall pay for the first quarterly subscription, for every whole share Fifty Rupees, for every half share Twenty five Rupees, and for every quarter share Twelve and a half Rupees; and that the same rate of subscription be continued on the first of every quarter during the continuance of the TONTINE.

5th. That all Subscribers after the 31st January 1824 shall pay up their subscriptions in arrear, with interest at the rate of three quarters per cent per month from the 1st of that month, and also such further premium as the Directors may judge proper, with reference to any lapse of life or lives that may have previously taken place, and the consequent encreased value of the shares.

6th. That no new Subscribers can be admitted into the *FIRST* BOMBAY TONTINE after the 31st December 1824; and all lives entered on the Books up to that date, who shall survive on the 31st December 1828, will be entitled to a dividend of the Capital subscribed, with the Interest and profits accumulated thereon.

7th. That on the lapse of any life, upon which a share has been held, the Subscriber loses (as far as applies to such lapsed share), all claim to or interest in the Capital and profits of the TONTINE, which are understood to belong exclusively to Survivors.

8th. That any Subscriber who neglects to pay his instalment within one month after the time it becomes due, shall forfeit for each share the sum of twenty five Rupees for the benefit of the TONTINE: if it remains two months in arrears, a fine of Fifty Rupees shall be imposed, and if it is not paid within the quarter, such Subscriber shall be considered as no longer having any interest in the TONTINE.

[illegible] Subscribers who may prefer to the Secretary, who will grant a receipt for the same, countersigned by one of the Directors.

11th. That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen viz. *John Stewart Esq., John Leckie Esq., William Shotton Esq., Richard Woodhouse Esq. and Sir Roger de Faria,* who will superintend and controul the general management of the funds and business of the TONTINE; and on a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the majority of the Subscribers at a meeting to be called for the purpose, on such vacancy taking place. Votes to be taken either vivâ voce or in writing.

12th. That *William Nicol Esquire* be appointed Secretary to this Society under the controul and direction of the Committee; and that he be allowed three per cent Commission on the gross receipts, and two per cent on the final distribution of the funds, in lieu of all expenses excepting law charges: and that he be also allowed a fee of 4 Rupees for each Certificate of admission to be paid by the party subscribing.

13th. That the Books and accounts of the Society shall be open at all times for the inspection of Subscribers, and the Secretary shall, as soon as possible after the 1st day of each quarter, make up the accounts of the Funds with all interest accrued, and submit the same for the inspection and approval of the Directors.

14th. That so often as the funds of the Society shall amount to Three Thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested in such public or private Securities as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the interest of the Society.

15th. That a Certificate of admission, according to the form used by the Society, shall be granted to each Subscriber, signed by two of the Directors and the Secretary.

16th. That a general meeting of the Subscribers shall be held annually at the Office of the Secretary on the 2d Monday of January, during the continuance of the Society, for the purpose of examining the accounts and the state of the funds.

17th. That as soon as may be practicable after the 31st December 1828, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend paid to all such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns as may have paid up their full subscriptions with all interest due on them, and can furnish satisfactory proof of the existence on the 31st December 1828 at midnight of the person or persons on whose lives they may have subscribed shares. And that a notice be sent to all absent Subscribers or their representatives, calling on them to produce proofs of the existence of the parties on whose lives their shares are subscribed.

18th. That eighteen months be allowed from the 31st December 1828, for such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the first dividend, and in default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the funds of the Society, as on the 30th June 1830 a final distribution will be made.

(FORM OF APPLICATION.)

To
William Nicol, Esq.
Secretary to the First Bombay Tontine.

SIR

I request to be permitted to hold—Shares in the first Bombay Tontine, established on the 1st January 1824, on the life of——————and for the benefit of myself (or for the benefit of Mr. A. B. of ——) and the Quarterly Subscriptions will be paid as they become due by

Sir
Your obedient Servant.

Date and address.

Applications will now be received at the Office of

WILLIAM NICOL,
Secretary.

BOMBAY
6th December 1823.

FOR SALE
IN
MESSRS. PRINSEP & CO.'S
GODOWNS
A CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM
HARPER AND BELL,
ARRIVED PER
ROYAL GEORGE.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 [illegible] Butt.

Do. in Bottle not less than 3 d[illegible] 20 Rs. per dozen.

Superior Do. such as was sold at 960 Sa Rs. in Calcutta, 860 R[illegible]

Do. in Bottle not less th[illegible] 22 Rs. per dozen.

Pott in 3 and 6 doz. C[illegible]

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on 08 April, 2017

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 29th Instant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

THE

HOUSE

IN MEADOW STREET

BELONGING TO

WILLIAM MACKIE Esq.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD

THIS HOUSE has been let at the Rent of £ 350, payable in England, on a lease of ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824. The House may be seen on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1823.

TO BE LET.

A large and commodious HOUSE & BUNGALOW situated at Breach Candy, called the *Crow's Nest*, formerly occupied by Mr. Cleland, Barrister. Apply to BHICCAJEE MERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th December 1823.

BENGAL

DIGAH-FARM

DINAPORE.

MESSRS. HAVELL AND SON, beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that Provisions cured by them at their old established Farm are warranted and are superior to any other to be obtained in India.—The Cattle are all bred and fed at the Farm, and twenty years' experience enable HAVELL AND SON to say that their Salted and Cured Provisions are not to be equalled, and will keep good any length of time.

Half Tierces prime pieces of Beef, weighing 180 pounds, warranted superior to any in India, each, ...	Rs. 60-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pork Do. each	50-0-00
Kegs containing 2 rounds Beef in prepared pickle, per Keg	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto Briskets Do. Do.	16-0-00
Ditto Do. small prime pieces Do.	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pork Do.	15-0-00
Ditto Ditto of Pigs' Cheeks, Feet and Tongues	16-0-00
Ditto Ditto 12 large Bullock's Tongues in Do.	22-0-00
Large painted Harness Casks filled with prime pieces of Beef with prepared Pickle, each 40 at	48-0-00
Large painted Harness Casks filled with prime pieces of Pork with prepared Pickle, each 40 at	48-0-00
Do. Do. small sized Do. Do. each	32-0-00
Do. Do. Beef Do. Do. each	32-0-00
Small Kegs containing 12 high seasoned Bologna Sausages, in rendered suet, per Keg	20-0-00
Do. Do. Mottled Sausages Do.	16-0-00
Hind Hams, per pound	1-0-00
Bacon, per pound.....	0-8-00
Mutton Hams .....each..	3-0-00
Hogs' Cheeks each.....	1-8-00
Hung Beef in pieces, per piece 3 to	6-0-00
Do. Do. per lb.	0-8-00
Rolls of Do. each	2-0-00

Collared Beef, Pork, Veal, Brawn, Potted Meats.

Smoked Do.—Pickles and preserves of all kinds.

Any assortment or kind of cured Provisions, Pickles or Preserves (too numerous for an Advertisement) will be put up to order.

Annexed to the farm are extensive Nursery Grounds, Orchards, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, and HAVELL AND SON challenge India to produce Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Trees, and Plants to equal theirs.

H. AND SON have established a connection with the first Nursery Men in England, the Cape, Prince of Wales' Island, Nepaul &c. and the Seeds sold by them (to the extent of upwards of 400 Boxes in 18.3) are the only Seeds that have vegetated; all seeds are proved at the farm before they are sent out and may be relied upon.

Travellers are invited to visit the Farm and Gardens.

Orders addressed to the Farm will meet attention; reference for payment to be made in Bengal.

Farm, 16th October 1823.

Advertisement.

...LICATION has been made to ...Honorable the Court of the Re... Bombay, that Letters of Ad...

Gunner	Thomas Shorrocks,	ditto.
———	Dennis O'Neil,	ditto.
———	William Doyle,	ditto.
———	William Bovis,	ditto.
Private	John Chapman,	B. E. Regt.
Gunner	Joshua Knight,	H. C. Artillery.
———	Joseph Capman,	ditto.
———	Thomas Gibbs,	ditto.
———	Owen Matthew.	ditto.
———	John Dougan,	ditto.
———	Patrick Arkwright,	ditto.
Serjeant	John Galagan,	ditto.
Gunner	Henry Walker,	ditto.
———	William Shuff,	ditto.
———	Robert Smith,	ditto.
———	John McIntosh,	ditto.
———	William Rice,	ditto.
———	Roger Fisher,	ditto.
———	Mathew O Gara,	ditto.
———	Thomas Armstrong	ditto.
———	William Ledwick,	ditto.
Drummer	Class Bevan,	ditto.
Sub-Conductor	— Hely,	Ord. Dept.
Ensign	Henry W. Pickthall,	2d | 9th N. I,
Recruit	Patrick Horan,	H. C. Service.
———	John Breston,	ditto.
———	Timothy Howard,	ditto.
Corporal	Thomas Oliphant,	B. E. Regt.
———	William Yeoman,	ditto.
Fifer	Charles A. Moore,	ditto.
Private	James Brazil,	ditto.
———	Archibald Fleming,	ditto.
———	Mathew Parrott,	ditto.
———	Daniel Gavin,	ditto.
———	John Barker,	ditto.
———	Alexander Paterson,	ditto.
———	John Budd,	ditto.
———	Thomas Boland,	ditto.
———	George Crowthers,	ditto.
———	James Ford,	ditto.
———	Francis Dongherty,	ditto.
———	Issac Charles,	ditto.
———	Thomas Vaezes,	ditto.
———	James Murray,	ditto.
———	William Warring,	ditto.
———	Michael Gunn,	ditto.
———	James Dible,	ditto.
Gunner	William House,	H. C Art.
———	John Horn,	ditto,

Captain J. T. Keays, H. M. 47th Foot.

Midshipman John Lewis, H. C. Marine and E. C. Lee, Mariner, deceased, in estate, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE, Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the said Court and his successors in said Office.

Bombay Nov. 26th 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DHUNJEE MULLANEY and JEWAH KHATTA of Bombay Hindoo Merchants and Creditors of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 1st December 1823.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* or of the unadministered Estate and Effects of JOHN REES HUGHES late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esq. Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 4th day of December 1823.

ON PROFITS.

TO.

The EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,

Adverting to the letter of your Correspondent C. on the subject of *Value*, which lately appeared in the Courier, I feel persuaded that what must have principally conduced to the formation of Mr. Ricardo's opinion, that Adam Smith ceased to consider labour as the regulator of Value, subsequent to the employment of capital in the production of commodities; was that great man's explanation of the mode in which profits are lower'd in the progress of improvement in every country, viz. solely, by the greater competition occasioned by an increasing capital; and by the further opinion he has promulgated, that a rise in the wages of labour communicates itself to some commodities and raises their prices; these two theories of Dr. Smith appearing to me to furnish the only positive data from which Mr. Ricardo can have drawn his conclusi... little consideration ... Oxford," of the true principles which regulate the rate of profits, and by the logical demonstration which Ricardo has given of their soundness, accompanied by additional devolopement and extension; without however being accused of detracting from the merit due to either, I may still be permitted to question their title to the encomium given to them by the Edin. Review No. 59, in the article upon Ricardo's Political Economy, "That it is needless to enlarge on their impertance, they enter deeply into all the investigations of Political Economy and give a new aspect indeed to the whole science." As the only real difference in point of fact between the consequences that could possibly flow from the opinion of Adam Smith, that a rise of wages communicates itself to price, and the sentiments entertained by the authors I have quoted, (and indeed acknowledged by Ricardo) tho' they certainly travel to the same conclusion by very different paths, and with little coincidence of argument, is, that the former would imply a fall in the value of the precious metals; but such an effect could only be nominal, and could not impugn the doctrine that labour is the standard of value, since admitting a rise in the wages of labour, to raise price; as this cause would effect all commodities equally, their relative values after a rise of price would remain precisely the same as before; their nominal value would be greater, but they would still bear the same proportion to each other; and tho' the money rate of profits according to Adam Smith would, after a rise of price, be as high as before, the command of capitalists over the necessaries, conveniences and luxuries of life would be diminished to the same extent, as if the rise of wages instead of communicating itself to prices had been deducted from profits according to the true theory. In like manner, competition, if it could be the means of reducing the rate of profits, would not alter rates *relatively*.

Had Adam Smith possessed the same facts to guide his researches, which late writers have had, there cannot I think be a doubt that the true causes which regulate the rate of profits would not have escaped his attention, but his theory was the only one that presented itself in explanation of decreasing profits, which he observed to accompany the progress of every nation in wealth: his elaborate enquiry into the value of silver for several centuries, as compared with corn, having led him to conclude that corn had latterly rather fallen than risen in price.

It is not a little surprising, however, that Mr. Say who in the Chapter "Sur les débouchès" in his "Economic Politique" has satisfactorily demonstrated the impossibility of production being carried too far, and who in his letter to Mr. Malthus "on the cause of the stagnation of commerce" has so triumphantly refuted that writer's opinions, "that there may be a superabundance of goods of all sorts at once, and that instead of constantly producing we ought to increase improductive consumption, and devour our old Capitals, instead of accumulating new ones;" and has successfully proved, "that if certain goods remain unsold, it is because other goods are not produced, and that it is production alone which opens markets to produce," in short that no increase of production can ever diminish its price, but on the contrary that the greater the production the more its sale is facilitated. It is extremely singular, I say, that the author of such sound principles as these, should in the same work, maintain the doctrine "that the fall of profits, which takes place in the progress of Society, and as countries advance in wealth, is a consequence of the accumulation of Capital, and of its competition in different employments; since the principles on which such an argument is found are diametrically opposite to the principles laid down in the Chapter, "Sur les débouchès."

The opinions of those,* who have asserted that production may be superabundant, it will be observed are perfectly consonant with this mode of explaining the fall of profits, since if every fresh accumulation of Capital occasions by means of competition, a decrease in the rate of profits, it follows as an axiom that after capital has reached a certain degree of increase; profits would be reduced so low, as to put a stop to further accumulation, when it would be necessary to have recourse to Capital for improductive consumption. The supporters of this doctrine however, evidently did not perceive the *mere* relative effects which competition must have upon profits, as noticed in another part of this letter. But Mr. Say, in the first place, demonstrates that production can never be so abundant, as to lower the value of commodities, or prices; and consequently that no extension of it can lead to a diminution of profits; and immediately afterwards maintains, that as Capital augments, the additional competition that ensues, lowers ... fits; thereby ...

MR. EDITOR,

In answer to Lord Byron's, "Character of Scotland and Scotchmen" the following verses were written by a Lady.

Requesting that you will insert them.

I am your's humbly

A SUBSCRIBER.

True Caledonia boasts no golden soil
Where Nature's bounty scorns the aid of toil;
No "land of Roses" where spontaneous twine
The blooming myrtle and luxuriant vine;
No cloudless skies, with bright ethereal hue
To tinge the bosom of her lakes with blue:
In roughest mould, has Nature wildly cast
Her barren hills, that woo the Northern blast;
Embrowned her plains, denied the verdant green;
And cast a savage mantle o'er each scene.
Yet *Nature's* gifts to Scotia's land denied
Genius has amply to her sons supplied
As their own eagle boldy wings its way
And seeks in ether brighter realms of day,
So Scotia's Sons beneath the ills of fate
A path to glory, for themselves create.
What if 'tis true that "from a bastard race"
Their foes in spleen, their origin may trace?
Does the bold torrent, that terrific roars
As from the Mountain's side its water pours
Less please the eye, with awe the bosom fill
That all its greatness flows but from a rill?
Let Byron scoff, let all his venom flow
To blacken virtues *he* can never know:
Who scoffs at heaven itself and things sublime
May well, poor Scotland, mock thy humble clime.
Yet from that clime he owes his better part
His genius Scottish with a foreign heart
Still let him wander like a goblin d——d
In search of horrors in a foreign land;
Find genial souls on Arno's flowry side
And glut his eyes on ruins of fallen pride;
Still, bask beneath Italia's sunny sky
On beds of blooming flowers supinely lie;
Still every generous, manly feeling brave;
And *write* of freedom though himself a slave!
'Tis not *his* gall, that can degrade a land
That o'er the world supremely holds command:
As, by the Adage old —"a morning grey
Betokens sunshine in the coming day"
So bursting forth from vapours that inshroud
"Their misty hills" and mingle with the clouds,
Their genius soars, East, West and South it flows
From India's plains to Lapland's frozen snows.

Poona, 30th November 1823.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER.

This is a wonder working age, Mr. Editor, and characterized by a wonderful exuberance of talent. Poets, philosophers, and Political Economists are to be found in every Circle; but, it is to be feared that what we have gained in quantity we have lost in quality, and that in this redundancy there is weakness.

A plethora is now the case, there is need of strict regimen, and copious bleeding. Not that I mean by this to insinuate that any of your learned Correspondents should have their heads shaved, or take physic to cool their brains; but that it is advisable, that the Poets should rein in Pegasus, lest he stumble, and that all who would investigate intricate matters of research would do well to remember, "ex nihilo nil fit" or that without legitimate principles there can be no legitimate conclusion.

But I begin to wander, Mr. Editor, and, like my Lord Byron, have been led into a digression. I meant to tell you, that I am, or would be a critic; but having some misgivings as to my qualifications for the office, I have been led into these reflections from a conviction that we are more alive to the failings of others than sensible of our own. I am also aware that a theatrical Amateur often requires, and should, I think, always receive the indulgence of his audience. The world is not without envy however; and it is not unusual to hear some people magnify slight imperfections.

"For that success which spreads his fame,"
"Provokes each envious tongue to blame."

If there were any, who were present last night at the performance of the "Rivals" and the "Weather Cock" at our little theatre here, and who were disposed to cavil, they should not forget that perfection in any thing is a practice "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

Notwithstanding the intrinsic merit of the Poona theatricals, it has never been recorded: while that of the other provincials has often been loudly praised in the columns of your News paper. This is to me surprising, as the scribblo-mania is not confined to the other Outstations; and I occasionally see the love breathing effusions of the Poona Muse in your poetical corner.

The theatre was re-opened last night with the comedy and farce just mentioned. Though there was much delay in getting up the pieces, and the reports from the Green Room were not always satisfactory, the histrionic Campaign commenced under happy auspices; and from the addition of talent expected from the Presidency we may anticipate a brilliant conclusion.

Sir Anthony Absolute's performance was a vigorous representation of life. The passion, the sternness, and the impatience of contradiction which belong to the character were given with much force; and the changes from these to a milder mood were managed with much address. His rapturous account of the beauties of Miss Lydia Languish ... gs of his younger

Captain Absolute was spirited in many passages and dull in none. His address to the picture in the fourth act, and his artful & affected manner when railing at Lydia's caprice, were good, very good. Faukland, the anxious, tender hearted, and too susceptible Faukland has seldom been played better on the boards by any Amateur; and his representative bids fair to be very successful in that line of acting.

The rest of the characters were well-supported; and the Amateurs met with that encouragement which they deserve.

PHILO-DRAMATICUS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2d December 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

IN consequence of the death of Lieutenant J. Attenburrow on the 21st ultimo, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

11TH REGIMENT N. I.

Ensign Alexander Burnes, to be Lieutenant vice Attenburrow deceased—Date of Rank 22d November 1823.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1823.

Lieutenant George Duvernet, Acting Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I, is appointed Adjutant to that Battalion from the 1st instant.

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Frederick Graham on the 26th ultimo, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

4TH REGIMENT N. I.

Ensign A. H Bond, to be Lieutenant vice Graham deceased—Date of Rank 27th November 1823.

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms an order by Lieutenant Colonel Pr-ctor C B appointing Lieutenant D. Forbes of the 2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., to act as Executive Engineer at Baroda, during the absence of Lieutenant Waddington to the Presidency on his private affairs.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z., when he re-considers the matter, will no doubt agree with us in thinking that any discussion which is calculated to infuse doubts as to the authenticity of any portion of the Holy Scriptures, would be very improperly introduced into a public newspaper.

Agriados is under consideration.

The verses from the Ladies Magazine are very pretty, but the work itself is so widely circulated, that a republication in our paper would scarcely tend to make the verses more generally known.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1823.

We have been in hourly expectation of the James Sibbald or Cumbrian from England during the last week, but as yet no accounts of their arrival on the Coast have reached us, and we have been again compelled to draw upon our Bengal cotemporaries for such English intelligence as is to be found in our subsequent columns.

On Thursday morning His Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by his suite, left the Presidency for the Northern Districts under the usual Salute. His Excellency proceeded over-land to Bassein from whence he was to embark on board the Pilot Brig Palinurus for Surat, and we understand he is not expected to return to Bombay before March or April. The Palinurus after leaving Surat continues her voyage to the Persian Gulph.

Report says that the Hon'ble Mr. Adam will proceed on his journey over-land to Bengal, about the 15th instant.

(BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

We hope that this acknowledgment of the communications from CIVES, MERCATOR *and* NAUTICUS *will prove sufficient. We were ourselves struck with the tenor of the Para. in the* COURIER *of the 22d of last month, to which they refer. We were persuaded that the selection of H. E. Sir Charles Colville to the Colonelcy of H. M. 74th Regiment, and which was published in* our Paper the 29th October, *afforded gratification* not to the Military exclusively. *(to which it seems limited by our brother Edi- to every [illegible] Community.*

nor must we except from that assurance the amiable portion of H. E's friends; who on all occasions regard with so much sympathy, the merited rewards bestowed on the Heroes of their Country. [*Gaz. 3d, Dec.*

CIVES! MERCATOR! NAUTICUS!

Ye Gods what a host of assailants! Can any thing be more appalling to the mind of a peaceful citizen than to find he has brought down upon his luckless head, three such adversaries as these? But, then how fortunate that the Law and the Church have not joined the hostile throng! Had our brother, when he collected this formidable body together, placed a "Clericus" on one flank, a "Jurisconsultus" on the other, and clapped a "Medicus" or two, in case of accidents, in the rear, the consequences must have been terrible indeed.

Our brother, however, is too valiant, he should have given CIVES, MERCATOR and NAUTICUS an opportunity of trying their courage in the field, and not have placed them behind the wall out of the way of the enemy's shot, while he fought the Battle in his own person. He should not be thus careless of himself, wise Generals never are so. But perhaps he was ashamed of his troops, like old Falstaff, and more anxious to use their names than their arms? Be that as it may, he appears determined to have a hit at us, right or wrong. Now, we have of late been turning our thoughts to nothing but peace. We imagined—vain thought—that after getting rid of the old jarring point "the Recorder's Court" we might calculate upon a little breathing time, but no—to wave the olive branch suits not the genius of our brother, he pants for glorious war, and prefers watching in the tented field to slumbering in the peaceful Chamber!

But to be serious—for it is impossible to be angry—we do think our brother has wandered a little out of the line of courtesy which usually prevails even amongst "fellows of a trade." The instance before us partakes so much of the ludicrous, that it is only calculated to excite a smile, but limited as the Society of Bombay is, such subjects, placed in indiscreet hands, might produce unpleasant feelings, and, to say the least, they are quite out of place in the columns of a Newspaper.

The following is the latest intelligence we have received respecting the expedition against the Burmahs.

"We are happy to state that accounts have been received, by the Mexborough, from Capt. Jones of the H. C. Ship Ernaad, stating that the Research had reached Coxe's Bizar on the 10th instant. The Ernaad and Pilot Vessels Flora and Sophia sailed for the Naaf River, the detachment on board of them being under the command of Colonel Shapland."

[*John Bull* 19, *Nov.*

We are given to understand that the Katherine Stewart Forbes, for London, and the Dorothy for Liverpool, will both sail about the 11th instant.

We are informed that the Milford, Captain Horwood, is likely to sail for England early in January.

We are sorry that the early hour at which we are obliged to send our paper to the press prevents us from giving any account of the Amateur performance at our Theatre last night. We shall compensate for it in our next, as far as our prescribed limits on these occasions will permit.

An unusual degree of activity has prevailed in our Cotton Market during the last two or three weeks, and, since the arrival of the Columbia from Liverpool, a rise in the price of about Rs. 10 per Candy has taken place. Orders to some extent are supposed to have been received by that Ship for the Liverpool Market, and we hope the expected Ships from London will bring a confirmation of the anticipated good accounts from that quarter.

The present prices may be quoted as under

Fair Surat or Broach Cotton Rs.	138 to 140	Per Candy of 7 Cwt.
Bownaghur, or China Market	124 to 126	
Dokras	116 to 118	

EXCHANGE.

On London....6 mo's ..sight,...1 | 8¾d per Rupee..
Calcutta, 80 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras,..... do..... ...99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do, do.
Spanish Dollars.....per 100—218 s.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. G. Plaisted, 2d | 10th N. I.
Assistant Surgeon C. Kane, Sattara Residency.
Doctor C. Currie. Madras Establishment.
Lieut. and Adj. Adam H. H. Nizams Service.
Capt. John Clunes, 1st | 6th.
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, Commanding 1st. Conkan
Ensign W. M. P. Sweedland, H. M. 67th Regt.
Surgeon John Howison, P. D. A.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Hancock, 1st | 10th Regt.
Major G. Luchfield, 2d Rt. Cavalry.
Lieut. Gidley, 2d | 6th Regt.
Lieut. More, 2d | 12th Regt.
Capt. Law, 8th M. N. I.
Lieut. J. Robuck.
Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 1st | 6th N. I.
Lieut. D. W. Shaw, Baroda Res. Escort.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov 29th, Ship King George the Fourth Captain Henry Beyts, from Calcutta 20th Oct.

Dec. 3d, Ship Anna Robertson Captain Wm. Clark from Bengal.

Passengers per King George the Fourth.

Lieut. G. Parlby, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Doctor Curree, Madras Army.

Passengers per ship Anna Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 30th Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. J. K. Durant, to London

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Dec. 2d, The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. H. Wyndham, to Surat and Persian Gulph.

Passengers by Lord Castlereagh as per Courier of the 29th ult.

Passenger by H. C. Brig Palinurus.

Capt. Walker, H. C. M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 12, Steam vessel Diana, Capt. Anderson, from Cox's Bazar, Coast of Chittagong, 8th Nov.

18th the Ship Mexborough T. Skipton from London and Madeira 3d July.

Passengers per Mexborough from London—William H. Swann, Captain; John Cursham, Captain; Mrs. Cursham; Lieut. Gray, His Majesty's Service; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Palmer; Geo. Malcolm, Merchant; W. W. Ross, Cadet; Mrs. Alms; Mr. Jas. Alms; Mr. Thomas Alms; James S. Reed, Pilot Service; George Jarman, Free Mariner; Wm. Dixon, ditto.

At Madeira, heard that a counter-revolution had taken place in Portugal, and that the old order of things was restored.

July 20th spoke the Glory, of London, Lat. 11° 05' N. July 23d, spoke H. M. S. L'Eclair, bound for the Brazils, Lat 8° 12' N. July 31, spoke the Fortitude of London, Lat. 5° 28' N. August 1, spoke the Eliza, of London, Lat. 4° 56' N. September 8, spoke a Brig from South America, bound for the Mosambique, who informed us that Bahia had surrendered to Lord Cochrane, on the part of the Brazilian Government, Lat. 37° 02' S. November 7, spoke the French frigate L'Ermine, Lat. 15° 35' Nov. 13, spoke the H. C. S. Ernaad, Sophia and Flora, brigs, Lat. 20° 40' N. Long. 89° 10' E. Nov. 15, spoke the Glenelg, of Bombay, Lat. 20° 25' N.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 10. Ship Elizabeth, W. Swan, for London via Cape.

Nov. 11. Ship Madras, W. Clark, for London, via Madras and Columbo: Isabella Robertson, L. G. Murphy for South America.

13. Ship Cadmus, A. Talbert, for London direct.

15th Ship Francis Warden, Captain Wm. Webster for Rangoon.

Do Ship Edward Strettell, Captain Thomas Hackwood, for the Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Elizabeth, Captain Swan, for the Cape of Good Hope and London.

For the Cape.

Wm. Dorin, Esq. H. C. service; Robert Morrison, Esq. ditto; Lieut. Col. A. Cumming, H. C. Military service; Captain Wm. H. Wilkinson, Fort Adjutant, Calcutta; Captain Edward Day, H. C. Military service; Captain James Smith, ditto; Dr. Thomas Smith, ditto; and Mrs. Captain Wilkinson.

For England.

Miss Charlotte Wilkinson; Miss L. Holbrow, Miss Charlotte Truman, and Master Wm. F. Holbrow.

Per ship Cadmus, Capt. Talbert, for London:—Rev J. Pearson; Capt. Wm. Walker, Bombay Artillery, and two Masters Walker.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Poonah, on Tuesday 18th Nov. 1823, after a few days illness, R. Ousely Esq. an Assist. Surgeon on this Establishment. In the premature death of this excellent young man, the society have lost a member of high professional talents, and those who had the pleasure of knowing him, a sincere friend.

At Malligaum on the 26th Instant of Fever Lieut. Frederick Graham of the 1st Batt. 4th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At St. John's Church, Masulipatam, on the 12th instant, by the Revd R. Moorsom, Capt. Kyd, of the Madras European Regiment, to Mary Ann, Daughter of the late G. Rose, Esq. of Crookham, near Newbury.

BIRTHS.—At Kaludgee, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain Cuxton, of a Son.

On the 4th instant, the Wife of Mr. John Rowland, of a Son.

At Vepery, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Talbot, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 16th October, the Lady of Captain Deane, Royal Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

DEATH.—At Vizanagrum, on the evening of the 24th October last, Charlotte, Wife of Major T. H. Smith, Commanding at that Station, aged 30 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—At Bhassulpore, on the 22d October, the Lady of Major T. G. Alder, of a Son.

On the night of the 13th November, the Lady of the late Captain James Green, of the late Ship Liverpool, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 11th November, at her Mother, Mrs. B. Daniel's House in Bow Bazar, Mrs. Ann Maria Fowles.

Departed this life, at the house of Mr. Tonmas Bason, on the morning of the 12th instant, the Reverend Francis Benedict Murphy, of the Pious Order of St. Francis, at the early age of 28 years

This morning, Mr. Charles Horsford, son of the late Major General Horsford, K. C. B.—aged 20 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rate of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1823.

On England—at 6 months' sight Is. 8d. per Madras Rupee
On Bengal—at 30 day's sight 95 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 36 to 36½ per cent. pm.
Unremittable 8 to 10 „

Since we last addressed our Readers, the appearance of the Horizon has been more favorable for rain and a few partial showers have fallen, but our letters state the inland districts to be suffering severely for want of water, and we fear that the unusual drought will afford an ample harvest at the expense of the Poor to the speculations of the unprincipled.

[*Mad. Gaz. Nov.* 22, 1823.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*...	36	0	*a*	36	8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*...	11	8	*a*	12	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3	0	per Cent.		
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange...	2	8			
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date, ...	4	0			
Ditto 2 months certain...	3	8			

BANK SHARES—Prem, 56 to 58 per Cent—Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.		SELL.	
s. d. s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1 10 *a* 1 10½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee....	1 10½	*a*	1 11
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....		92		*
Madras ditto, 94 *a* to 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.....		*		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1823.

Mr. H. J. Middleton, Collector of Etawah.
Mr. H. Swetenham, Collector of Sarwan.
Mr. R. H. Boddam, Collector of Saidabad
Mr. R. Lowther, Collector of Bolundshahur.
Mr. J. French, Collector of Bankergunge.
Mr. W. H. Valpy, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.
Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Pillebheet.
Mr. H. T. Owen, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Etawah.
Mr. W. Dundas, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Mozuffer Nuggur.
Mr. H. H. Thomas, Head Assistant in the Northern Division of the Deblee Territory.
Mr. H. S. Oldfield, do. do. (new Division.)
Mr. H. Graham, do. (Western Division.)
Mr. R. Cathcart, Sub-Collector of Delah.
Mr. T. J. Turner, Sub-Collector of Sirpore.
Mr. W. Petrie, Collector of Purneah.

FORT WILLIAM;

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

14TH NOV. 1823.

Mr David Scott, to be Agent to the Governor General in the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal, and Civil Commissioner in Rungpore.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters Cawnpore 21st October 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 3006. The Commander in Chief in India having received the commands of his royal highness the Duke of York to communicate the sentiments entertained by his Majesty upon the subject of the general Court Martial held at Bombay on the 1st October, 1822, for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, judges it expedient to publish the following Letter for the information of the Army, and to republish the remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the late Commander in Chief on the Finding and Sentence of the said General Court Martial.

HORSE GUARDS, 6th *June*, 1823.

Sir,

I have submitted to the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay, on the 1st of October, 1822, for the Trial of the late Lieut. Colonel William Robison, of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Infantry upon the charges preferred by Order of General Marquis of Hastings, then Commander in Chief in India.*

I have the King's Commands to acquaint you, that His Majesty, adverting to the nature of these proceedings and to the character of the charges of which Lieut. Col. Robison was found guilty, has felt it necessary, notwithstanding the death of that officer, which occurred upon His Passage to England, to order me to convey to you such observations upon the circumstances which produced the trial, and upon the proceedings of the Court, as may impress upon the army in India, a more correct feeling than it is apprehended may be entertained by them (if the proceedings in question are allowed to remain unnoticed) of the importance which attaches to the maintainance of discipline and Subordination, and of the necessity of checking attempts made by inferior officers to set the highest authority at Defiance, and grossly to insult those who administer Command in His Majesty's Name.

The King was pleased to observe, that it would be difficult to produce any instance in which a spirit of insubordination and of contempt for superior authority has been carried to a greater length than upon this occasion, or any instance in which the Sentence of a Court Martial has been more calculated to encourage, rather than to prevent the recurrence of Crimes of so grave a nature and of so dangerous a tendency.

That this is shewn by simple reference to the charges which are literal Extracts from a Letter addressed by Lieutenant Colonel Robison to the Chief Secretary of the Supreme Government in India, remarking at the same time, that these charges were not only not denied, but that the contents of them were attempted to be justified by Lieutenant-colonel Robison, and the criminal nature of them was established against Lieutenant-colonel Robinson by the sentence of Guilty pronounced by the Court.

That Lieutenant-colonel Robison's Rank and long service instead of being brought forward in Justification of the "*lenient*" sentence passed by the Court, would seem to have offered additional Ground of censure, in as much as the Court must have been aware, that the Influence of such conduct upon others, must ever be proportionate to the deference paid to the Rank and character of the Individual—That Individual had, by deliberate acts, wholly inconsistent with the duties of his Profession, and with the trust, reposed in him, subjected himself in the first instance to a strong censure passed by the Government of India, and to the consequent order for his immediate departure from the country; In the next, to trial before a general Court Martial on charges resulting from his obstinate adhera

* The charges and sentence being already known to our readers, we have not thought it necessary to republish them. *Ed. of Cour.*

(Continued in the Supplement.)

...NA JAGONNATHJEE *Prabhoo*, No. 1, Church Gate Street
... THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

ence to the unjustifiable course which had drawn upon him so deserved and so necessary a censure.

His Majesty Commands me to say, that he cannot reprobate in terms sufficiently strong, the extraordinary and culpable latitude and license, which Lieut. Col. Robison had permitted himself to assume in his communications, whether as conveyed to the Press and avowed by, him or as addressed to the official authorities. the First, shewing a determination to bring into Public contempt and to thereby subvert that Government under which he was employed in the Command of an Armed Force; the second, deliberately setting at Defiance all authority, Civil and Military, and tending to the Destruction of those Principles of Military Subordination, which it is the first Duty of an Officer to support, and to inculcate by Example and Precept.

The King was further pleased to observe, that if such Proceedings were tolerated, if they were not most decidedly checked; the troops intended for the Protection of the State, would in the Hands of Men, desposed to resort to them, or to sanction them, become the active Engines of its destruction.

That nevertheless, the Officers composing the Court Martial which tried Lieutenant Colonel Robison, who were sworn, therefore, to decide upon the Charges brought against him according to Evidence, without partiality or favour, and according to their consciences, have thought fit in the discharge of the Duty thus solemnly imposed upon them, deliberately to pronounce Lieut. Col. Robison Guilty of traducing the Government under which he was serving and of falsely imputing Injustice and abuse of Power to the Commander in Chief and at the same time to declare, under the same solemn obligation, that there was, in their opinion, nothing *Scandalous* in such Guilty conduct, and that the Court having, in administering Justice according to their Oaths, found Lieutenant colonel Robison Guilty of the charges preferred against him, have placed beyond the possibility of doubt, the sense which they entertain of the extent of the crime, by apply to it only a Reprimand of the slightest character.

Finally, the King, deeply impressed with the dangerous Tendency of this extraordinary Proceeding, has been pleased to command me to express his strongest disapproval of the sentence of the Court, and of the feeling by which the Members of it must have been actuated in their Finding upon this occasion and in passing so inadequate a sentence; and His Majesty directs, that the sense which he entertains of the whole of the Proceedings, may be promulgated to the Army in India, in confirmation of the sentiments expressed in a General Order issued by General The Marquis of Hastings when he directed the Court to be dissolved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) FREDERICK.
Commander in Chief.

It will be seen by the Report of the *Merborough*, that she spoke a vessel from South America, who reported that Bahia had surrendered to Lord Cochrane. We should like to know the date on which this vessel left, and whether it was known at Babia, that a counter-revolution had taken place in Portugal. We hardly think this event could have been conveyed to that place, and intelligence received from thence afterwards. Nothing, we imagine, could be more likely than that, when the Portuguese in South America, who have as yet remained firm to the Mother Country, learn the late events in Portugal, they will unite themselves with the Government at Rio Janeiro.

[*John Bull November 18th*

We refer our readers to a Letter in this-day's paper, which exposes very clearly the mistatements which have appeared in regard to the late attack of the Burmese on the Island in the Naaf. We trust that the remembrance of the erroneous statements which have got abroad in regard to this triffling affair will ensure a greater degree of accuracy on any future occasion.

[*John Bull, Nov.* 13.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,

I have been much amused with the frequent exposures you have lately favoured us with, of the inventions and delusions regarding the inroad committed by the Burmese on our territory, &c. &c.; and I have laughed outright at the history of the whole transaction.

There is no such place as Naaf Island! The Naaf is a part of the Continent, which takes its name from a River of the same title forming our South East boundary from the Birmans. The Continent stretches West of, and along, this River nearly 25 miles, in a direction North and South; varying in breadth from 2 to 8 miles; and the extremity of this promontory is called "Tek-Naaf," or "the point of the Naaf" emphatically;—a village of Mughs, and a Tannah of the same name being situated about 3 miles North of the point itself. The *Island* is, and always was, called *Shapuree* by the Bengalees, *Shein-Mäbu* by the Birmese. It is direct South of the *Tek-Naaf*, and only separated from it by a channel 3 or 400 yards wide, and with 6 feet water at the deepest, sometimes nearly fordable, while from the Birmese shore on the Estern side of the Naaf River, it is separated by the whole breadth of the River, or a fine wide stream of 2½ miles across, with 10 or 12 fathoms of water it is supposed, tho' the entrance lower down may be much shallower.

With respect to reinforcing our detachments at Chittagong and Dacca, because the communication was cut off by the Birman Army, it might as well be said that the Russian Army had arrived at *Cabul*, and had thereby intercepted the communication between *Calcutta and Patna!!!* The Province of Assam, taking Jughigopah and Goalpara for its South West boundary, (for the best reason in the world, that we have ports there not yet dispossessed) is about 2 or 3000 miles North of Dacca, from which it is separated by the whole of the Dacca, Mymensing, Coos-Beyhar, and Rungpoor Districts, never yet invaded. Then Chittagong is but a degree South East of Dacca, presenting the Districts of Mymensing, Tippera and Sylhet; Cachar; the Garrows, &c. and between the *line of Communication* from Dacca to Chittagong, and the *Birmese Army of Assam*, who have never moved an inch on our frontier in that direction; and from the relative positions of the places it is plain the Assam Army could have nothing to say to the communications between the posts or cities of Dacca and Chittagong.

What will the *King of the white Elephant* say when he reads that his Army of Assam has leapt (by magic, or by the aid of Mr. Green's latest and best Balloon) from *Assam to Luckipoor*, over 300 miles of Mountains, Morasses and Rivers, without even touching at Sylhet, Rungpoor, Mymensing or Tippera, or the Districts of Dacca and Chittagong themselves!

But the history of the whole transaction is of a piece, and contains, I am sorry to say, *not one word of truth.* This I have the best means of knowing. From the description I have already given, it must be evident that the Island of *Shapuree*; separated from the Birman shore by a deep channel 2½ miles wide, and being only a continuation of the *Tek* or *point* on our side of the River, and formed by the gradual deposit of its matter from a Sand bank at first, to an Island overgrown with jungle at present, and the shallow creek which still separates it from the main, gradually filling up by the same operation of nature which first formed it; is in every point of view *our property*. For a long time it was not worth notice, for it did not supply water, pasture, or refuge to a single inhabitant till *very lately*, when the Birmese first hinted a claim to it as their property. This was so very absurd, the probability being that ere long the process of nature before mentioned will unite it to our continent, whereas it is physically impossible it can ever be joined to the Arracan or Birman shore, that the Magistrate of Chittagong about the beginning of this year (*and not before as asserted*) directed the Daroga of *Tekaaf* to send a few Burkundaz and a Jmadar, with twenty of the provincial Battalion to the Island of Shapuree, from this main; there to erect a Tannah and Stockade, and remain quietly on the defensive, molesting no one and not quitting the Island except to get their provisions from the Tannah at Tekna af. This arrangement was reported to Government, & supposed to set the question at rest. How the Sepoys could have been in the habit of laying contributions, on *the villages around them* which were perfectly unjustifiable, I am at a loss to understand; because there was *not a single Village* in the Island thus possessed by the twenty Sepoys, nor even a hut but what was raised and inhabited by themselves:—next because the only *village* North on the Tek, was that where our Daroga resided in a British Tannah with a Guard of a Subadar and thirty Provincial Sepoys, who, I think, would hardly allow themselves and the Mughs (not Birmese) residing under their special protection, to be plundered by the twenty men detached to Shapuree from that very post and subject to it. Lastly as to the Birmese suffering under the contributions of our Sepoys, they were confined to the opposite shore of the Naaf—a good wide river. The only village near at hand for levying contributions, is Mungdoo, directly opposite to Téknaaf, and lying a short way up a creek. This village is partly inhabited by Moors or Mahomedans many Mughs and Birmese, and is moreover defended by a very strong and large Stockade or fort, having it is said three guns, thirty-two Jinjals and a Garrison of six or seven hundred Burmese (five hundred with muskets) with numerous boats at command; the whole commanded by Nye, an Uchurung of rapacious and arrogant habits, and like all the Birmese Officers sobold, proud, and self-sufficient, that he was much more likely to *exact* contributions than to pay them, situated as I have described both parties. Our troops on the Island had no means of communication with the opposite shore;—with the Tëk they had only two or three small fishing Boats, to cross over the creek for provisions, &c. Between Téknaaff and Mungdoo there was and is, a ferry Boat and all the communications between the two great men, the *British Daroga* and the *Burmese Uchurrung* on the opposite shores, were usually made verbally or in writing thro' the ferryman of the respective personages; except when matters of greater import demanded the exchange of a formal visit between them. I may safely say that a British Sepoy has never, throughout this affair, set foot on the opposite shore, and that none, if they had, would have been such fools as to wag a tongue about contributions from a Garrison much prouder & physically stronger than themselves. The *true state of the* case is as follows nearly. From the first of our sending the Guard, &c. to Shapuree, the Birmese authorities talked loudly and insolently of *expelling it unless withdrawn*. Some Letters to this effect were exchanged between the Raja of Arracan, and our Government I fancy. Verbal threats and messages passed from the Uchurrung to the Daroga and so to the Magistrate, but as our Government was clear as to the right of the question, the answer invariably was to the same effect. At length in September a firmaun or Royal orders (real or pretended) from the King of Ava was read publicly at Arracan, in presence of the Rajas of that place, of Chynda, of Maoon or Cheduba and of Rynberi or Ramree, commanding them to detach a force sufficient for the capture of Shapuree from the English, which service was entrusted to the latter it is said, tho' the Uchurrung (Nye) and Nakoonda his Deputy, with some other inferior chief, actually commanded the troops thus employed from Mungdoo. They suddenly landed about two A. M. the 24th September, with six hundred men, surrounded the Stockade in the dark, and under cover commenced a heavy fire on all sides. The two Sentries outside the gates or kirkees fell immediately. The Guard, having been previously warned *by the Birmese* for some days, are said to have been on the alert and at their arms in a moment. The work was a small square wooden Stockade nine feet high, a double row of timbers and loop holed. The firing continued two hours, when the Birmese, never visible, brought forward some jinjals or small guns, and loading them with sunn or hemp, it is supposed to the muzzle, soon set fire to the Straw Barrack inside, which occupying nearly all the area of the work, the Jemadar saw the whole would soon be in flames, and bethought him of a timely retreat. The fire of the assailants increased, while his own ammunition was nearly expended. He consequently marched off to the Creek, both sides firing, but never closing; arrived there he found that two out of three fishing Boats usually kept at the place had disappeared with the Manjee, and two out of eight Dandies belonging to them;—the remaining six baled the water out of the third Boat which was sunk, and stopt up a hole in her bottom with a cloth, and thus the garrison got off, the Birmahs ceasing their fire and pursuit when they were across the Creek,—three were killed on the spot, and four wounded, of whom two are since dead. One fell wounded into their hands, and they would not give him up for some time without orders from Ava; but he has just escaped from his Guards, it is supposed, with the connivance of the Birman Chief at Mungdoo. How many of the Birmans fell in the affair is not of course known, but two were seen dead in one spot some time after the close, by two of our Sepoys;—and thus they have limited their conquest to Shapuree, not even staying there by night, for fear of a rejoinder I conclude; but coming to hunt and shoot there in the day time with much parade and ostentation. Thus much for the statement of the unjustifiable contributions,—petty exactions, —insults carried to an excess, that roused this angry feeling and resentment of the Birmese innocents; committed by our few poor *Provincials* in that quarter; restrained too as they are, by a discipline and civic control, certainly unknown to the Birmese, or not much in vogue with them. It is only a year since the King of Ava released nine out of ten poor Kedda people, (Elephant hunters of our's) whom they had seized *on our territory* while thus employed; pretending they had as good a right to levy taxes for catching Elephants in the forest, as we had to levy them on their exports and imports from Chittagong, &c. They were kept in durance a year (with the death of one) and then released by accident. It was only January last, they shot one of our Mugh subjects on board his own boat, for refusing to pay them Dustooree on entering the *Naaf*, the common boundary of and equal property of both states. The invariable insolence of their address to our Government or its Officers, their overweaning confidence and arrogance, their encroachment on all the petty states on our borders, till all are now swallowed up in that Empire, ending with the Raja of Assam, whose Government they usurped, and rendered him a fugitive *two years*, all tend to prove the farce is acted systematically, and with malice prepense in this outrage. Whether this systematic arrogance and encroachment is to be quieted by deplomacy, or by stronger arguments, is for the Government to decide. We can only rely on their wisdom for the efficacy of their decisions whatever they be. I have performed perhaps a duty in correcting the mis-statements which have been promulgated. When Symes was at Ava I believe, the King *wondered* our Government did not apply to him for assistance against Bonaparte. He would find 40,000 Birmese who would sweep the French nation off the face of the earth, or something to this effect equally feasible and enlightened.

I am, Sir, your's &c.
A PROVINCIAL.
(John Bull Nov. 15th.

The Vessels forming the expedition against the Burmahs encountered a smart Gale from the Southward which drove them into 4 fathoms water in the Houeen Gutta; before they could secure the vessels the wind chopped round from the Northward and blew them out again, but they were all safe off Cox's Bazar, when the *Diana* Steam boat left them on the 8th, at 4 P. M with the exception of the *Research* which had not been seen or heard of after the Gale on the 4th. She is the H. C. new surveying Vessel commanded by Captain Crawford and must have been sadly crowded, having besides her own crew 200 Troops and 6 Officers on board, but being a strong new ship it is to be hoped she is safe.

Captain Baker, the Political Agent, who proceeded with the expedition having returned in the *Diana* makes us suppose that affairs there will not be settled so amicably as we had reason at first to imagine, but the result we hope shortly to be able to lay before our readers. Lieut. Col. Shapland C. B. who as Senior Officer commands the Expedition left, Chittagong for Cox's Bazar some days previous to the arrival of the Troops.

Beng. Hurk. November 14,

Our Readers will perceive, by the Shipping Report, that the Steam Vessel Diana, under the Command of Capt. Anderson, has returned off the Esplanade in three days from Chittagong; the passage up the River having been effected against the prevalent fresh Northerly winds. It is sufficient to state such facts as this to shew how very valuable an acquisition this Vessel is to the Presidency; and it affords a convincing proof that one of a larger size, and with a greatly increased power of impetus, would be even yet more desirable.

A survey from the Marine Board has been held on the H. C. Ship Minerva at the New Anchorage, in consequence of some reports that she had leaked considerably on her outward passage. The report is most satisfactory and cannot fail to do away any impression which may possibly have arisen in consequence of the injurious rumours. The survey ascertained that the Ship made no water at present, and judged what increase there was at Sea arose from the upper works. They have accordingly ordered four sheets of copper to be taken off from the Gangway forward, and the doubling to be well caulked. The Minerva is a teak Ship, and has ever maintained a high character in the Service.

The second Assembly of the season was last night very well attended, although at first the number of the fashionables appeared rather thin. About ten o'clock, however, they dropped in, in brilliant phalanxes. Dancing commenced with a country dance, and was kept up with but little intermission till an early hour this morning. Quadrilles seemed the favorites, notwithstanding the arrangement of alternate quadrilles, and country dances formerly mentioned. There was a good deal of waltzing. The standing supper seemed to afford general satisfaction. Ladies and gentlemen should bear in mind, that plates and glasses are only laid out on one side of the table, the other being left open to the attendants. About one o'clock the whole company, we believe, adjourned to the regular supper in the marble hall, which was uncommonly well laid out—the viands and wine being excellent.

[*The India Gaz. Nov.* 13.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Proceedings of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 5th November, 1823.

At a Meeting of the Committee, on Monday the 10th November 1823.

PRESENT.

Mr. Harington, Chairman,	Mr. Muston,
Mr. Larkins,	Dr. Hare,
Mr. Mackenzie,	Mr. Grant,
Mr. Pattle,	Mr. Mackillop,
Mr. Lushington,	Mr. Clark,
Mr. Shakespear,	Mr. Hunter,
Captain Bruce,	Mr. Hobhouse,
Lieut. Johnston, R. N.	Mr. Gordon,
Captain Forbes,	Mr. Blaney,
Captain Jackson,	

The Committee, having taken into consideration the rules and restrictions which appear to be advisable, for regulating the grant of the Premium or Bonus, referred to in the Resolution passed at the Public Meeting held on the 5th instant, viz- "That it is desirable to encourage the establishment of a communication between England and India by the offer of a Premium, or Bonus, to those who may first establish it on a permanent footing"—and keeping in view the object of the intended premium, with the expediency of rendering the conditions of it at once simple and specifi; agree to adopt the following Rules, subject of course, to the approval and confirmation of the general Meeting appointed to be holden on the 17th day of December next.

First.—That the proposed Bonus, or premium, be offered for the Establishment of a communication between England and Bengal by Steam Packets, navigating by either of the two Routes of the Red Sea, or the Cape of Good Hope:

Second.—That the amount received, under a subscription to be opened for this purpose, (deducting therefrom any disbursements authorised by a General meeting, or Committee of the subscribers) be assigned as a Premium to any Individuals, or Company being British subjects, who may first establish a communication by Steam Vessels between England and Bengal, by either of the routes above mentioned, before the expiration of the year 1826.

Third.—That the communication, required for the Premium above stated, shall be considered to have been established on the completion of two Voyages from England to Bengal, and two Voyages from Bengal to England by the Vessel or Vessels of any Individuals, or Company, being British subjects, within a period not exceeding an average of seventy days for each of the Voyages; provided further, that such Vessel, or Vessels, be not of a less burthen than three hundred tons.

Fourth.—That if the full Premium be not earned by any Individuals, or Company, under the foregoing Rules, by the completion of two Voyages out and two home, as required, within the limited period; but that one Voyage from England to Bengal, and one from Bengal to England, shall have been performed in conformity with the preceding Rules before the expiration of the year 1826; a moiety of the stated Premium shall be assigned to the Individuals, or Company, being British subjects, by whose Vessel, or Vessels, such two Voyages, out and home, shall have been so performed.

Fifth.—That the amount subscribed for the purposes above stated (with an exception to authorized disbursements, as provided for in the second Rule,) be lodged as received, or as soon

afterwards as may be convenient, in the hands of the Government Agents; to be invested in Public Securities of the Remittable Loan; the accruing Interest upon which, until the Principal be called for, to be invested in the same manner; and the aggregate to be assignable as above in whole, or in part, to the persons who may be entitled to the full Premium, or a moiety of it.

Sixth—That all claims to the Premium receivable under the foregoing Rules, or to any part thereof, be finally determined by a Committee of Managers, to be elected at the General Meeting of subscriber, to be held on the 17th December next; and in the event of any part of the amount subscribed remaining unappropraited in the hands of the Government Agents, at the expiration of the year 1826, and of no persons being entitled to receive the same, that the balance so remaining be returned to the subscribers, or their representatives, in proportion to their respective subscriptions; unless otherwise disposed of by the unanimous vote of a General Meeting of subscribers.

The Committee, having thus performed such part of the duty entrusted to them by the public Meeting of the 5th Instant, as required them to consider and prepare the rules and restrictions under which the proposed premium should be granted; proceed to carry into effect the further object of their appointment' viz. "to obtain subscriptions" and with that view, pass the following Resolutions.

1st.—That a subscription be opened for the purposes stated in the Resolution passed at the public Meting held on the 5th Instant, and in the Rules above specified for carrying the same into effect, or such as may be finally adopted at the general Meeting of subscribers to be held on the 17th December next; and that the Bank of Bengal, and the several Agency Houses in Calcutta, be requested to open subscription Books as well as to receive any subscriptions that may be tendered to them respectively; the amount to be hereafter paid into the hands of the Government Agents.

2d.—That the principal Civil and Military Officers, at the several stations in the interior of the Country subject to this Presidency, be also invited by the Chairman to open Books of subscription; and to remit any sum that may be received by them, with a List of the subscribers to the Bank of Bengal; or to any of the Calcutta Houses of Agency.

3d.—That for the purpose of communicating the proceedings of the Public Meeting held on the 5th Inst. and those of the Committee of the present date, to the Civil and Military officers who may be addressed by the Chairman, in pursuance of the above resolution, as well as for the distribution of copies of those proceedings by the Members of the Committee, five hundred copies be printed, with any additional number that the chairman may find requisite.

4th.—That the Bank of Bengal be authorized and requested to answer any draft from the chairman for expenses incurred in the execution of these Resolutions.

5th.—That copies of the proceedings of the public Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 5th Instant, and of the proceedings of the Committee on the present date, be submitted by the Chairman, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, and that he be solicited to instruct the Post Master General to pass, free of postage, any letters on the subject of those Proceedings, which may be so certified by the Superscription of the Chairman.

6th.—That the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council be at the same time respectfully requested, in the name of the Committee, to confer the patronage of Government upon the plan adopted for encouraging the Establishment of a communication between England and India by Steam Navigation; and to favor it with such pecuniary support, as his Lordship in Council may deem proper, on consideration of the public benefits, in addition to those of a private nature, which may be reasonably expected from its success.

(Signed) J. H. HARINGTON *Chairman.*

[*John Bull Nov.* 13.

Hoppo's Edict respecting the Opium Ships, June, 1823.

To, by Imperial authority, Commissioner of Customs, at the Port of Canton, &c. &c.

Hereby issues his Commands to the Hong Merchants that they inform themselves fully thereof. Now, according to the official report of the Ulei Yuen (Officer, deputed on a particular Service) and the other at the Port of Macao, the Pilot *Leu-ke-fang*, has stated. "That on the "4th day of this Moon, the Foreign Merchant "*Kei Lau* (Grant) Country Ship, arrived at, had "cast anchor in the Eastern side of Lintin. I, a "petty person, then went and personally asked him "for what cause he had anchored there—The "said Captain, in a deceitful and vicious manner "refused to speak the truth. I then being ignorant, whether the Ship had, or had not any "Cargo, and being also ignorant of the number "of Merchants, Sailors, great Guns, Arms, &c. "which she contained, repeatedly examined and "questioned the said Captain, but he would not "speak the truth, I therefore now come, and "clearly state the circumstances, &c. &c."

On account of this report, I commanded the Pilots and the others, to keep a vigilant watch, and further, as is proper, I take this statement, and forward it to your Excellency, beseeching you to examine into the affair, &c.

This statement has now come before me, the Hoppo, and on investigation, I find that the said Ship has not yet entered the Port to Trade, it is evident, therefore, that she cannot be a Merchant (or Trading) Ship. She must not be permitted to loiter near Macao, induce disturbances, and originate base proceedings. I therefore issue this Edict, and proclaim it to the Hong Merchants, that they may act in obedience thereto. Let them quickly communicate my commands to the said nation's chief, that he may strictly order the said Ship instantly to set sail and return to her native Country; and let him also take Lop's (Gover') Ship, which had previously arrived, and unitedly drive them away, and make them set sail. It is not permitted to make any false pretexts, or delay, and thereby subject yourselves to unpleasant consequences Do not delay, Hasten, Hasten, a special Edict.

3d Year, 5th M. 12th D

Yueen, Guardian of the Prince, President of the Military Board, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, issues his Commands.

To the Hong Merchants, that they may inform themselves fully thereof; information has been received, that the foreign Merchant, *Pe kun-she*, (Parkyns) Country Ship, had formerly been driven away empty from this Port, on account of attempting to smuggle Opium, afterwards, in the 7th month of the last year, on account of a gale of Wind, the Ship had for a long time been at anchor in the Macao Roads—Commands had been given to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to enjoin the said Nation's chief, to cause the Ship to set sail, and depart from the Coast. Further *Gen Yun*, (Howard's) Ship, in the 11th Moon of the last year, arrived and cast anchor in the Roads. Accordingly to his report, the Ship contained Rattans and such goods, and he had come here for a short time only. Formerly, His Excellency the Hoppo, had issued his Commands to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to enjoin the said Nation's Chief to command the said Ship without delay, to come to Whampoa to trade. This is on record.—But these two Ships continued to keep moving backwards and forwards between Lintin and the Macao roads, as their wishes directed them, they did not either set sail and depart, nor did they come up to Whampoa. It is manifest that they anchored here, with the design of monopolizing the Opium from all the other Ships, and by acting as Brokers, to obtain profit. The said Merchants know this very well, but yet they do not examine into it. I fear, that this affair is carried on with their connivance. Now an Imperial Edict has been received concerning Opium, which says, "Let a strict watch be kept all round the Coast, and let all the Custom Houses keep a strict look out to seize it. Let there not be the least remissness or neglect among the Civil or Military Officers. Perhaps, there may be evil disposed Persons, who may attempt to smuggle it into the Ports. Quickly and rigorously examine into the affair."

The Laws are strict and severe, and cannot view the affair in a trifling light. The Country Ships are under the control of the Chief, and in the affairs of the Country Ships, the said Merchants have formerly directed the Chief. It is proper, therefore, that my Commands be delivered to the said Merchants, and that they quickly enjoin the said Nation's Chief, to order the aforesaid two Ships at an early period, to set sail and depart. Perhaps, they may make false pretexts to loiter, then I will demand the reason from the Hong Merchants alone, why these two Ships for a long time delay, and do not depart. Let them report, and I will examine into it Do not delay. A Special Edict Taou Kwang, 3d year, 1st Moon, 27th Day.

[*Ben Hurk. November* 14.

ENGLISH NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 20.

LONDON BRIDGE.

The Lord Mayor presented a Petition from the three Architects (we only heard the name of one—that of Mr. Savage), complaining that the design of the late J Rennie, Esq. was adopted for the proposed new London Bridge. They complained of many parts of the design, and added, that if adopted, and the bridge were built upon that plan, it would be a disgrace to the arts and the City of London. They also complained the selection of civil Engineers for the superintendence of such a work, rather than Architects, who, they observed, were better qualified for such a task. They prayed that the words "according to the plan of the late J. Rennie, Esq." might be struck out of the London bridge Bill, and that the word "Architect" might be substituted for "Engineer."

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Calcraft and Mr. H. Sumner took a part, the Petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Lambton presented a Petition to nearly the same effect as the last from Messrs, Fowler, Deaken, and another architect whose name we could not collect. The Honourable Member said he would offer no opinions upon the merits of any of the plans, because he believed that a new bridge was not necessary, and that the erection of one was only an unnecessary expenditure of the funds of the City.

After a few words from Sir J. Graham, Sir I Coffin, Mr. Newman, Mr. H. Sumner, and Sir W. De Crespigny, the Petition was laid on the table, as was another Petition on the subject presented by Mr. Hume.

The Holyhead Harbour Bill went through a Committee, when several amendments were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

Sir G Cockburn moved that the London Bridge Bill be read a third time.

The Lord Mayor said he would oppose the measure It was the opinion of the Corporation of London that a New Bridge was not at all necessary. The Hon. Magistrate, after going into some detail to prove this concluded by moving, as amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day three months.

After a few words from Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr T. Wilson, and Alderman C, Smith, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment, 4 | Against it, 74 | Majority, 67.

On our re admission, we found Mr H. Sumner proposing a clause to prevent the Corporation of London appointing an Engineer, Architect, or Contractor for the New Bridge without the consent of three or more Lords of the Treasury.

The Lord Mayor objected to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the Clause on the ground that the public contributed 150,000l. to the New bridge.

Mr. Denman, Sir I Coffin, and Mr. T. Wilson, having each spoken briefly, another division took place upon this Clause—

For the Clause, 78 | Against it, 16 | Majority 62.

The Clause was of course carried, and the Bill was read a third time and passed,

Sir T, Baring brought up the Report on the Petition of Mr, M'Adam.

Mr. Maxwell laid upon the table a Petition from Sutton Ashfield, against the Combination Laws.

WURTEMBURG.

Mr. Brougham rose to ask the Right Hon. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Canning), whether there was any foundation for the intelligence, which had appeared in some foreign newspapers, that the Ministers of the Holy Alliance, had been withdrawn from Stutgard: and if this were true, whether the recal of those Ministers had originated from the refusal of the King of Wurtemburg to comply with the demands of the Holy Alliance, calling upon him to suppress certain newspapers, and to make certain alterations in the Constitution of his kingdom, the whole, it seemed, had grown out of a protest by the King of Wurtemburg against the invasion of Spain.

Mr. Secretary Canning replied, in a low tone, that it was scarcely consistent with Parliamentary usage to put questions respecting the proceedings of Foreign Ministers, in a transaction to which this country was in no degree a party. Accounts had certainly reached him similar in some respects to those alluded to by the Hon and Learned Member, but dissimilar also in many material points. He had no hesitation, however, in stating, that he had received no official communication on the subject; but he begged to decline to state more.

Mr. Brougham contended that the question he had put to the Right Honourable Secretary was strictly within the rules of Parliament, and that it was perfectly competent to Honourable Members to put such interrogatories. The principle which had been uniformly recognised, and the old practice founded upon that principle, was that nothing of any material importance could happen between foreign Powers with respect to Continental affairs, in which this country was not more or less immediately interested.

Mr. Secretary Canning was willing to allow that this country might be interested in the consequences, but there was a marked and clear distinction between transactions in which this kingdom was in some degree a party, and transactions in which this kingdom had no interest, and was only a spectator. If he were to attempt to answer the Honourable Gentleman, he must go into a great deal of detail on uncertain data. The fairest course was, therefore, to say, that Ministers were not in possession of any distinct information

Mr. Brougham could not suffer the observation of the Right Hon. Secretary to pass without entering his protest aginst the doctrine that this country was to remain a mere spectator the aggression of nations, and by such acquiescence give a silent sanction to principles so utterly detestable in themselves, and so ruinous to the national credit.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said the Hon and Learned Gentleman assumed that this country would remain a tame spectator of such aggression.

SPAIN.

The following letter from Bayonne, which contains an account of the state of Spain, throws great light on the affairs of the Peninsula:—

Bayonne, June 15.—The desertion in the Army of the Faith before Pampeluna has not been so considerable as it was stated to be at first; it is confined to the positive refusal to acknowledge Gen. Espagne, and to the desertion of 150 men, who have returned to their homes. The Navarrese begin to be tired of military service, and are dead to the call of the leaders of the Faith.

Col. Campillo, with 1800 men, entered Santander on the 10th, and Bilboa was threatened by the Constitutional troops, who have occupied Orduna for some days and cut off the communication of the French. It is believed that the blockade of Santona must be raised for the second time.

There has been some parleying between the French and the Governors of Pampeluna and St Sebastian; they have not led to any result and the garrisons of both places continue to fire at every thing that approaches the walls; the sieges are continued, but without vigour. Some Constitutional guerillas have appeared in the three Biscayan provinces, and in Navarre, but they have not been well received by the inhabitants, who are in general, devoted to the cause of the King and the French; and besides these armed troops are confounded with other little bands of banditti, who act for themselves, and plunder every body that comes in their way. The formation of National Guards has been ordered, but nobody appears to enrol himself. The season is not favourable to the increase of these bands, the peasants being preparing for the harvest; but if the war should be protracted till the winter, these countries will be infested by them.

The country on the great road to Madrid by way of Vittoria and Burgos and the Somo Sierra, is pretty tranquil; the army, it is true, has just passed through it; the left, that is La Rioja & La Soria is less so; and these provinces will not obey the decrees of the Regency, but favour the Constitutionalists, who traverse that part of the country, notwithstanding of the influence the clergy. On the right, the provinces of Palencia and Valladolid do not offer a satisfactory appearance, on account of the guerillas, the movements in Galicia, and the presence of the Empecinado at Toro. Though the French have a great party, especially at Valladolid the inhabitants do not dare to declare openly in their favour.

The French still occupy Benavente and Rioseca, and the constitutionalists Asorga: the fortifications of which though partly demolished by the the inhabitants after the last war, are almost wholly repaired. Morillo attempted to draw Bourck into the defiles of Villafranca, but failed.

The Empecinado has 2000 foot and 300 horse; his plan is to attack Valladolid and his *point d'appui* is Zamora, whence he communicates with the Portuguese who occupy Miranda with 6000 men. Workmen are employed in fortifying Ciudad Rodrigo, and a division of 3000 men is organizing at Zamora

The district of Segovia and Avila being so near the capital, are pretty tranquil, though alarmed by the guerilas left by the Empecinado, which increase in number. At Madrid guerillas of Faith are organizing, but they cannot procure horses, the Constitutionalists having take them all away

The movements of Mina, the formidable attitude of Barcelona, which has 12,000 men under arms, the statements of various circumstances—some perhaps true, and others exaggerated—keep up a degree of agitation in the public mind, and give rise to reports which appear to have but little probability, when we see, whatever may be said, that Generals Bourmount and Bourdessult continue the rapid march to Seville, where they will arrive on the 20th or 22d.

In truth it seems that these troops are certain, when they reach the capital of Andalusia and the Pillars of Hercules, of meeting with a powerful support in the Royalist party, and that whatever may happen, they will be secure from danger, by the want of Spanish forces, and the facility with which they may, at all events, effect their retreat, favoured by their reserve at Madrid. To judge by the reception which the French have met with at Toledo, Ciudad Real, Carolina, Truxillo, &c. we must suppose that those hopes are not ill-founded. The Andalusians too are less persevering and warlike, though greater boasters, than the other inhabitants of the Peninsula

There are many reports at Madrid of an approaching arrangement; but if the Cortes should agree to such a one, it would remain to be seen whether Mina, Ballasteros, Villacampa and Morillo would subscribe to it, for it must be confessed that there are elements sufficient to continue the war, and that the French will want in that case an addition of 50,000 men and a large sum of money.

The moderate party is becoming more numerous at Madrid and in the provinces: and general conviction prevails that an arrangement would be preferable to the continuation of a disastrous interminable war; but they are adverse to recognising and treating with the Regency and its partisans, who are the very same men that have misled the King and brought ruin on the country.

Several persons have been arrested at Madrid exiled from it The police is very strict and summary; and the same system is followed in the towns and provinces governed by the party of the Faith.

On the 6th, at Saragossa, nine ladies, accused of liberalism, were arrested; among them is the Marchioness de la Rosa

Bayonne, June 17.—At length there is an end to all the tales told of Abisbal for some days past. He arrived here on the 10th, in the evening, but though travelling *incognito*, he has been visited by all the officers of the garrison, and was present at a grand dinner given, doubtless in his honour, by the General who commands the department. He is going, it seems, to Paris.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

On Monday last, about half past twelve, a dreadful circumstance occurred in Maddox street Hanover square. Thomas Howard Griffiths, Esq. a gentleman aged 60, who formerly held a lucrative situation at Barbadoes, and whose family resides at Southampton, was shot by his son Mr Abel Griffiths, aged 22, student in the law. Mr. Griffiths, sen., occupied apartments at Mr Wilson's, in Maddox-street, and being visited on Monday noon by his son, the latter was shown to the drawing room, and left with his father. Some altercation ensued respecting the pecuniary embarrassment under which the son laboured: and in a few minutes the inmates of the house were alarmed by hearing the report of fire-arms. The servants instantly rushed up-stairs; and on bursting into the room were horror struck, at seeing the father and son stretched on the floor, weltering in their blood: they rushed towards them; and on raising the father, he breathed his last—the son was still alive, but in the agonies of death, and quite insensible. He expired in a few minutes. The bodies of the unfortunate gentlemen were removed from the place where they had fallen, to another part of the room; and were covered with sheets. An express was immediately despatched to the family of the elder Mr. Griffiths at Southampton; and in the mean time, until a Coroner's Jury could be assembled, a seal was placed on the drawing-room.

On Tuesday morning the bodies of Messrs. Griffiths, senior and junior, were placed in separate shells, after a view of them had been taken by the Coroner and Jury. It was ascertained, by anatomical inspection, that the brains of both gentlemen had been penetrated by the bullets, and, of course, their deaths were instantaneous. The street in which this dreadful occurrence took place during Monday evening and Tuesday, was crowded by persons of every description, formed themselves into groups, to discuss the horrid facts attending the deaths of father and son. Mr. Griffiths, sen. held a lucrative situation at Barbadoes, and possessed a valuable estate there, from which place he came to England a short time ago. The son, who had received a liberal education, was a Student in the Temple, and was allowed a very handsome sum by his father to support himself; but the father's allowance was not sufficient to defray

with power when he was found by the servants. A more dreadful sight, perhaps, was never exhibited than the father and son presented on the surgeon entering the room. A stream of blood had run from the wounds in he head of each, in various directions along the floor. There was a maniac-like expression about the countenance of the son, and a placid serenity (which formed a striking contrast) and calm resignation in the features of the father. The quarrel between them was in consequence of the father refusing to pay the son's debts. The latter has for some time led a life of dissipation and extravagance, and it is to be hoped that he was not in "an accountable state of mind" when the parricidal deed was perpetrated.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

Monday evening an Inquest was held at the sign of the Green Dragon, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, before Thos. Higgs, Esq. Coroner, on the bodies of Thomas Howard Griffiths, Esq. aged 60, and Abel Griffiths, his son, aged 22, who came by their deaths under the following dreadful circumstances:—

The Jury being sworn, proceeded to take a view of the bodies, which lay at their house, No. 4, Maddox-street. The bodies of the deceased lay in the drawing-room, and presented a most awful spectacle. The floor of the apartment was covered with blood; the father lay prostrate on his back in one corner of the room, and the son was lying about seven yards from him. They resembled each other very much, and the greatest interest was excited on the occasion. On the return of the Jury to the Green Dragon, Mr. Hunter Nicholson, assistant to Mr. King, of Conduit street, surgeon, being sworn, said, that he was sent for at half past twelve o'clock on Monday noon. A person called in great haste, saying that a gentleman had shot himself. He went immediately, and arrived at the house five minutes after the circumstance had taken place. Witness was shown into the drawing-room on the first floor, where he found the two bodies, one near the door and the other near the fire-place. The father was dead, but the son not quite so, but insensible. He died in five minutes after his arrival. Both the deceased had their clothes on. On examining the head of the elder deceased, he found a wound proceeding from a pistol-ball, and a large quantity of blood had flowed therefrom, and witness had no doubt but this caused his death. There was no other marks of violence on his person. The body of the deceased Mr. Griffiths, jun. lay near the fire-place. He found a wound on the right temple evidently from a pistol ball, which had entered the brain. The brains of the deceased were scattered about the carpet. This wound, in witness's opinion, was the cause of his death. Their were two small pistols in the room—one on the table, and the other on the floor. There was a discoloration on the fore-finger of the right hand of Mr. Griffiths jun. which causes witness to believe he fired off the pistols. The hands of the other deceased were perfectly clean. He had his gloves on, and his umbrella and hat lay close by him, as if he was on the point of leaving the room when shot.

J. Heaveside, Esq. sworn, corroborated the testimony of the above witness.

William Wade, a man of colour, being sworn, said, that he was servant to the deceased Mr. Griffiths, sen. whose son occasionally visited the house. His family resides at Southampton. He called five or six times lately at the house, No. 4 Maddox-street, Hanover-square, where his father lodged when in town. The deceased Mr. Abel Griffiths was studying for the law, and resided in Temple-lane; his father did not usually see him when he made his visit: he did not see him the second visit he made: when he first called, his father was not at home. He saw him the third time he called: witness, on opening the door, went up stairs and informed the father that his son was below: he gave orders for him to walk up stairs. They were not on friendly terms: the deceased is not the only son; there are brothers, and the mother is living. The fourth call the deceased son made, he left his card for his father, and left the place. He called again on Saturday last.

Had you any reason to believe they were not on friendly terms?

Witness: Yes. The father had told me to deny him when his son called. On one occasion when he called, he requested to have an interview with his father; and on witness answering him he was requested to walk up to the drawing-room, but witness could not tell what transpired between them. The last time he called was on Monday noon, about half-past twelve o'clock, when witness was up stairs. He was informed by a boy in the house that a young gentleman was below, who [illegible] said, "I allowed you a certain sum of money, and that would have kept you very well. You ought to have stayed where you was." He did not hear the deceased repeat the specified sum which he allowed him, nor did he know where his father wished him to have remained. Witness also heard the father say to the son, "I must go out."

Coroner. Did you hear the son threaten him? I did not.

Juryman: Were there ever any letters received at the house from the deceased youth?—Witness could only speak to the contents of which he know nothing about. His master appeared vexed with his son while in the room. They had not been there long when witness heard the report of a pistol. He went to ascertain the cause, and a lady of the house was near the door. They shortly after heard the report of a second pistol; and, on opening the door, they saw the old gentleman lying on the floor, and bleeding very much.—D you think your master was shot by his son, the deceased?—I suspect so.

A gentleman here suggested that evidence ought to be produced relative to the son's state of mind. He had chambers at Mr. Seward's, 5, Temple-lane, who no doubt, might give evidence to that effect. The eldest deceased was a planter at Barbadoes. Gould, servant to the deceased Mr. Griffiths senior, corroborated the testimony given above.

The Coroner, in order to give time for the production of further evidence, adjourned the Inquest until four on Tuesday.

SECOND-DAY TUESDAY.

The Jury having assembled at four o'clock in the afternoon of this day, pursuant to the adjournment of the preceding day, proceeded to examine witnesses, the first of whom was—

Mr. George Pinhorn, of Orange-street, Red Lion-square.

He deposed that he had known the deceased, Mr. A. Griffiths between two and three years. During the whole of that period he had been labouring under a complication of disorders, the nature of which had been mistaken by his medical attendants. An immense quantity of mercury had been administered to him, which, in the witness's opinion, had produced a nervous debility and irritation which characterised the whole of the latter part of his life. Between two and three months ago he called upon the witness on his return from Southampton, and told him that he had narrowly escaped the jaws of death owing to the skill of a medical gentleman of that place, and that he thought his health was then restored; but he still appeared very nervous and irritable, and betrayed symptons of that complaint during this interview. About a week afterwards, he sent for witness to his lodgings in Queen-square, and said, "Pinhorn, I have such a depression of the brain, that I cannot bear the pain, do you think leeches would do me good?" He described the pain as passing from one temple to the other, and a great weight bearing upon the brain. He said this upon witness' asking his symptoms. Witness applied his finger to the temporal artery and found the pulsation uncommonly violent; the patient's left eye was suffused with blood, and the eyelid had dropped down and had lost the power of contracting again. Witness thought these sufficient indications that the patient's brain was affected. As he had found benefit from the former application of leeches, the witness again applied them; they, however, afforded no relief, the head-ache and oppression still continued, and the eyelid remained in the same state. During this time, the witness and the deceased had a conversation which turned chiefly upon the subject of the mistakes made by the medical men who had treated him; and in the course of which the deceased spoke with so little coolness and collection, as to convince the witness that his mind was under the influence of disease. Witness had seen him very frequently since: the last time was on Thursday evening, previous to which he had been rather better. He wrote a letter to witness in the morning of that day, which was unintelligible. It required some "high wines" instead of sprits of wine, as the witness understood afterwards he meant. Witness sent that letter back, and the deceased called in the evening. He said, "Can't you understand my writing? I have had another attack of the pain in my head, and I want some sprits of wine and laudanum to take off the heat"

The witness then gave him some of this mixture, as he had done before. In answer to questions by the Jurors, the witness said he had never heard the deceased mention his father, nor did he know that the latter resided in town. Witness considered the deceased in a state of nervous irritability bordering on destraction. He used to talk sometimes upon very trifling subjects as if they were of the utmost consequence, and would say, when any thing happened to thwart him, "This is so dreadful to a man of my irritable temper." Witness thought him a man of very violent temper; he could not say whether he was [illegible]

him, of these attentions and services to which he had been accustomed. He complained, that when he went out to evening parties, he was obliged, instead of having a carriage, to go home in a hackney-coach, or to walk, and was thus exposed to cold, which caused his glands to swell, and brought back his complaints with great violence.

Mr. Seward, having seen it stated in a daily newspaper, that the younger deceased lived in his chambers, attended for the purpose of informing the Jury that he had done so six months ago, since which the witness had not seen him. The deceased always appeared to witness labouring under disease, which might have produced insanity since he had ceased to meet him. He received a letter from him six weeks ago, which was perfectly correct in its expressions, and like the letter of a sane man.

Mr. Charles Kelson, of Berwick-street, surgeon had known the younger deceased for three or four years, during which period he had attended him as a medical man. On three or four recent occasions witness had seen him, when he appeared in a most nervous and sensitive state. Three weeks ago was the last time he had seen him, when he seemed in a state amounting to what the witness conceived insanity while it lasted. He believed that any distress of mind, added to the bodily infirmity which distressed him, would have driven him mad. Latterly the deceased had been in unusually low spirits; but even so far as two years back, eh had thought him queer. He knew nothing of any differences between the deceased and his father; he believed that money matters were pressing on his mind, and he appeared unhappy. Never recollected his complaining of his father.

Captain Andrew Vincent, R. N. had known the younger deceased six months. He saw him last, on Saturday. He had before met him frequently at dinner parties, where he had seemed to suffer so much, that he had several times got up in the middle of dinner, and had thrown himself upon a sofa distracted with pain. He complained of great agony in the head and temples, and it was evident that the head was the seat of his disorder; for, after lying a few minutes, his left eye appeared bloodshot and inflamed. The deceased endeavoured to avoid this affliction as much as he could by refraining from wine, and drinking water only. On Saturday when witness met him, he appeared extremely nervous, & worse than usual; in the latter part of their conversation the deceased burst into tears. When witness asked him the cause, he put his hand to his head and said, "It is here as usual it is no better," alluding to the pain he was suffering, this was before twelve o'clock on Saturday. He was to have dined with witness on Monday. Witness knew nothing of his affairs, nor whether they were embarrassed or not. He thought him in a high state of nervous irritation, and said to a friend that he thought that he would soon be put under restraint, and thought he was mad. He never heard of his having any differences with his father. When he cried, he gave no reason for it. Witness chid him, and invited him to dine with him on Monday, and to come early that they might have some conversation. He was a gentlemanly young man, of a fine mind, and possessing a very delicate sense of honour; so delicate, that he would feel hurt upon very trifling occasions. Witness had observed once upon his returning with him from the house of a friend where they had been dining together, that the had put cambric lining to his hat to keep its pressure from his head. Upon that occasion the deceased said to witness, speaking of his head-ache, "This will do for me at last." Witness believed his sufferings were perfectly dreadful, and he thought that if he had lived twelve months longer, he would certainly have been under restraint.—The Coroner asked the Jurors whether they were satisfied with the evidence before them. They repeated the objection we have mentioned, and expressed their dissatisfaction at the present state of the evidence. They afterwards resolved, at the suggestion of the Coroner, to adjourn until eight o'cock (it being then nearly six,) and directed the officers in the mean time to procure the attendance of the mistress, or the servants, or both, of the house (Mrs. Woodward's in Queen-square)—At eight o'clock, the Jury having again assembled.

Wm. Wade, the servant of the elder Mr. G., was called in and asked, whether his master had ordered him to refuse admittance to his son, when he was at home? He replied in the affirmative; but said his master had afterwards countermanded these orders; did not know whether his master treated his son well or ill.

Mrs. Woodward's servant was asked, if he had ever pawned a coat for Mr. Griffiths, and he replied he had not.

Strangers were now ordered to withdraw from the room; and the Jury proceeded to consider their verdict. After a consultation of nearly two hours, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"Wilful murder of Thomas Howard Griffiths [illegible] the said Abel Griffiths [illegible] self in [illegible]

[illegible] pression, and pointed out [illegible] said used it. The gentleman denied [illegible] tain Vincent pledged his honour that the gentleman never used the term. A consultation took place after this, and the names of the jurymen were requested by the person charged.

The coroner then delivered his warrant to the beadle for the interment of the body of Mr. Abel Griffiths in a cross road.

On the Jury being dissolved, the Coroner gave directions that the pistols, and any other property found on the younger deceased, should be taken into the charge of the officer, as they became forfeited to the King.

An express was sent off on Monday evening to Southampton, to inform the deceased's family of the melancholy catastrophe; in consequence Captain Griffiths, the eldest son, as we are informed, of the elder deceased, set off immediately for town, and arrived on Tuesday morning. The circumstance has so shocked him, that since his arrival he has not been able to appear, except to his most confidential friends. Several other members of the family have also arrived in town, and many efforts have been made to set aside the verdict. This however, it is understood, cannot be effected. The elder deceased, it is said, filled the situation of Speaker to the House of Assembly in the Island of Barbadoes for several years, and had been formerly a Colonel of a Militia Regiment; he had not for many years back resided with his family, in consequence, we believe, of some domestic difference. Report says that the younger deceased was worn up to that desperation which led him to commit the dreadful act, by his having spent the money with which he was supplied for the purpose of defraying the expences necessary for his being called to the Bar, for which he had been studying.

INTERMENT OF THE YOUNGER MR. GRIFFITHS.

The warrant for the interment of the unfortunate parricide in the cross road was issued by the Coroner, immediately after the verdict was given by the Jury, and delivered over to Roberts, the summoning officer, to see that it was duly executed. Several friends of the deceased having arrived in town, it was imagined that resistance would have been offered, the verdict appearing to them to be in opposition to the testimony produced at the inquiry, in consequence of which, Roberts was on the alert, and had several constables and watchmen stationed about the neighbourhood. A number of persons, during Wednesday evening, were collected in Maddox-street, near the house where the melancholy occurrence took place, expecting the body to be removed for interment. The rain, however, soon dispersed the greater part of them, and the remainder having divided themselves into small groups, continued to loiter about the place. About the hour of ten o'clock, a party of men, headed by Roberts, the constable, proceeded from St. George's Workhouse, Hanover square, to the house where the deceased lay, and, after staying in the house about half an hour, returned again to the Work-house with the body inclosed in a shell, followed by a great number of persons, but no obstruction whatever was attempted to be offered. The body being quietly deposited in the Work house, the doors were closed, and, notwithstanding some persons still remained about, all was perfectly silent. The extreme privacy which the officers observed, as to the hour and place of interment, increased in a great degree the anxiety of those that were waiting, and it being suspected that the body would have been privately carried away, through the back part of the Workhouse into Farm-street Mews, and from thence to its final destination, different parties stationed themselves at the several passages through which it must unavoidably pass, in order to prevent disappointment. All anxiety, however, on this account was ultimately removed, by preparations being made for the removal of the body through the principal entry of the workhouse leading into Mount-street, and about half-past one o'clock the body was brought out in a shell supported on the shoulders of four men, and followed by a party of constables and watchmen. The solitary procession, which increased in number as it went along, proceeded up Mount street, down South Audley-street into Stanhope-stret from thence into Park-lane through Hyde-park Corner, and along Grosvenor-place, until its final arrival at the cross road formed by Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, and the King's-road. When the procession arrived at the grave which had been previously dugy the constables arranged themselves around it to keep the crowd off, upon which the shell was laid on the ground, and the body of the unfortunate deceased taken [illegible]

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…to be well acquainted … who introduced them to the dignity of the City's notice.

The Lord Mayor wished to know in what manner the Chief Magistrate of the city of London could be interested in any new plan for the bringing forward of chickens, in any other than the natural way; all natural productions being confessedly superior to those which were forced?

The chicken-hatcher said, the invention has excited the astonishment of several noblemen, & gentlemen, and ladies who were present while he was batching, and that he could bring geese to perfection as well as ducks and hens. Of the importance of his plan all over the empire, there could, therefore, be no doubt, and he was bound in duty to make known his discovery in the city of London first. He had brought with him as a sample of his skill but a few chickens and ducks, and his object was to have his Lordship's sanction, as a recommendation to the Society of Arts, who had informed him that if he could prove his invention before the Chief Magistrate, he should receive the reward of 100 guineas.

The Lord Mayor thought the application was a very extraordinary one, and such as he certainly never heard of before. He had, however, no objection, if the Society of Arts required his concurrence in the new way of hatching eggs, to have an affidavit of the facts made before him.

The chicken-hatcher said, his labour in bringing the invention to maturity had been very great.

The Lord Mayor said, the hatcher could not mean that he *sat* himself.

The chicken-hatcher replied, that he meant the artificial incubation. He had not tried the experiment of taking the hen's place, nor indeed did he suppose that human incubation would do in the case of the eggs of that bird, or of the duck, whatever might be its success in producing the goose.

Mr. Hobler begged to call his Lordship's attention to a singular fact, that human incubation was adopted formerly by other nations, which were not far behind us in the arts. A Chinese ship of war captured an English vessel, and determined to convert the prisoners to some use. Employment was easily found for the carpenter, the shoemaker, and the other tradesmen on board, but what to do with a man of letters, the conquerors could not for a long time determine. At length, after a deliberate consideration of the difficulty, they resolved to put a pair of feather breeches upon the man of letters, and to set him to hatch a number of goose eggs; and, wonderful to relate, the young-geese appeared in due time.

The chicken-hatcher then declared that his discovery far exceeded in its effects all that could be expected from any animal either with two or four legs, for he could produce the living young in a prime state, and in a shorter time than they could be produced according to the laws of nature. He had constructed a machine for the eggs and by the judicious application of steam, contrived to fulfil the ends of nature, to the surprise of all who watched the progress of animation in the eggs. When first he advanced in his labours with the engine, he was obliged to sit up 30 days and to turn the eggs, lest the birds should be deformed but now he had brought the thing to such perfection that he was not obliged to sit up one night for a brood of 1,000 chickens, and they appeared in a more unexceptionable character than if brought up under the care of their mother.

The Lord Mayor asked what peculiar benefit arose from this discovery, as it was well known that poultry was in great abundance.

The chicken-hatcher replied, that this immense advantage arose from it—that the public could always be accommodated with what were very frequently a great rarity—new-laid eggs. The fowls which sprung out of the steam had the extraordinary faculty of laying at all seasons; whereas those to which nature was the handmaid were not at all to be prevailed upon, except at stated periods, to supply the delicacy.

The Lord Mayor then signed an affidavit stating the power of the invention, and the chicken-hatcher called together his chickens & ducks, which had amused themselves in the course of the investigation by feeding before his Lordship & departed in order to wait upon the Secretary of the Society of Arts to receive the reward of 100 guineas.

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the humane motives which had induced him to make the complaint, and expressed their intention of inflicting a severe penalty upon the defendant—being convinced, from the evidence, that he had been actuated by sheer wanton barbarity. But upon referring to the Act (Mr. Martin's Act), it was found that the only animals to be protected by it were, "Any horse, gelding, mare, mule, ass, ox, heifer, steer, sheep or *other cattle*;" and after much consultation it was decided that *dogs* did not come under the denomination of "cattle," and therefore their Worships (very reluctantly) dismissed the complaint.

The second case was this.—

Mr. Gardiner, an artist, residing at No. 367, in the Strand, in passing along Tottenham Court road, yesterday morning, saw a fellow coming out of a poulterer's shop there, with a live fowl in his hands, and after having twisted its neck slightly, he very deliberately proceeded to pluck off its feathers whilst it was yet alive—in fact before it was half dead, or had received sufficient injury to kill it; and there was the great brute tearing the large quill feathers out of the wing, while the poor bird was writhing and fluttering under the inhuman torture. Before Mr Gardiner could reach the spot he threw down the fowl on the pavement under the window, in order to seize another victim; and as a proof of the degree of vitality it possessed, at the time this cruel operation was performed upon it, it got upon its legs and staggered along the pavement several yards. Mr: Gardiner was so shocked, that he remonstrated with the man, and begged him to put the bird out of its misery for humanity's sake. "Humanity be d—d!" replied this *lord of the creation*; "humanity be d—d and you too: & and if you does'nt go along about your own business, I'll pluck *your* feathers for you." He even threatened to *kick* Mr. Gardiner for his interference; but that gentleman was not to be intimidated, and going into the shop he remonstrated with the master of it on the cruelty of his servant. "Oh, is it!" said the master, very complacently "it is absolutely necessary, and it is the common practice of the whole trade. Fowls, my dear Sir, can never be so properly plucked as when they are just half dead and half alive."

Upon receiving this piece of information, Mr. Gardiner was still more shocked than before; & determining, as much as lay in his power, to check the barbarous, though "*common practice* of the *whole trade*," he repaired to this office, and related the whole affair to the Magistrates, requesting them to issue their warrant, under Mr. Martin's Act, against the fellow who had treated the poor fowl so unhumanly.

The magistrates, however, having already decided that *dogs* did not come under the protection of the Act, inasmuch as they were not *cattle*, and observed, that *fowls* were still less entitled to be called *cattle*, and therefore—though they strongly deprecated the cruelty, they felt they had not power to call the perpetrator before them.

A SET-TO BETWEEN A HACKNEY COACH AND A CABRIOLET.

Mr. Joseph Arnold, of Duck-lane celebrity a gentleman well known in the fancy circles, appeared upon a summons, issued under the Highway Act, to answer the complaint of Jasper Lincoln, the driver of a hack-cabriolet.

On Thursday, Jasper Lincoln drove a lady and a gentleman in his cabriolet to Acton, and in returning empty, he called at a public-house in that village to give his horse some water. Here he found Mr. Joseph Arnold, also watering his horses---for Mr. Joseph Arnold when there is nothing particular going on in "the fancy line," sometimes amuses himself with driving a jarvey, and upon the present occasion, looking upon himself as a representative of the "jarvey interest" he determined upon showing off against "the cabriolet interest." So as soon as Jasper Lincoln drove up to the door, Mr. Joseph Arnold began by "d——g all cabriolets and them what set'em agoing!" Jasper Lincoln took no notice of this sweeping attack, and then Mr. Joseph Arnold descended to personalities, by d——g all cabriolets and them what drove 'em!" "Mind your own business, Mr. Arnold," said Jasper Lincoln; "you are a very good man in your way, I believe; and you mind your concerns and I'll mind mine." "Wo't gallop wi' me?" asked Mr. Joseph Arnold. "No, replied Jasper. "I will not." "Wo' fight wi' me?" asked Mr, Joseph Arnold. "No, replied Jasper, "I'll have nothing at all to do with you." "Then d——mme I'll run thee down!" rejoined Mr. Joseph Arnold. And he did his best to be as good as his word; for … Lincoln had watered his horse … Arnold for his defence---first asking him if he was only the driver of the hackney-coach in question?

"No," replied the fat and venerable monarch of Ducklane. "No---I'm both driver and proper-rioter."

"No doubt of of it," rejoined his Worship, "and what have you to say in your defence."

"Why, I've this ere to say," answered he---"that all what he's been telling of hasn't a bit of truth in it---That's what I've got to say, your Worship!"

The Magistrate ordered that he should be fined in the full penalty of 10s. and costs, as awarded by the Acts, for obstructing the free passage of his Majesty's subjects.

"Fourteen shillings, Mr. Arnold," demanded the clerk.

"Fourteen shillings!" growled the Drake of Ducklane, slowly telling down the money---"Fourteen shillings!---that's what I calls a clean fourteen shillings worth of dead robbery!"

PUGILISM

BOTH FOR LOVE AND MONEY.

All punish'd and penitent, down on the knee
I bend to thee, Peg, to avert an adieu;
Oh, let not thine eyes, love, look *black* upon me,
Because mine are forc'd to look *black* upon you

THE ARGUMENT.

Natty Peg, the gaze of Leadenhall street and the *leer* of the frequenters of the *Blunt Magazine* the heroine of the tale, was the darling object of both the heroes in question. Tommy Moore who held a *situation* not under the Muses, but with the *master of the rolls*, felt a passion hot as his oven for this tip top creature of her circle. Moore, was struck "all of a heap" when he first discovered the sneaking kindness displayed by saucy Joe Anderson for Peg. Anderson belonged to the fraternity of *ticker*-makers, and was also a descendant of "John Anderson, my Joe.." Tommy, on the score of gallantry, was determined to have a turn-up with Anderson, if the latter did not," when the office was given to him," relinquish all pretensions to the goddess of his idolatry. But Joe said as how he vouldn't at any price: a cat might look at a King, and besides, if this Peg had no objection to become his *Pal* for life, he vould make her his vife. This answer was explicit enough, nay too much for Tommy Moor. He burst with fury! Business was all *up* with him. The oven was neglected—the dough went without kneading, and the loaves were parched up to a cinder: in fact, Tommy was quite *abroad*; and nothing else but an appeal to arms could subdue his agitated feelings. O this love! Joe observed, this challenge met his *idears* vastly, except fighting for nothing; Vy, you doesn't call Peg nothing do you. Vell, never mind, I'll make *summut* of you. I'll spoil your time-making, blow me! replied Tommy. Joe urged "he did not mean no offence to the *Voman*; but he would make a match for three of the King's pictures aside, as he should then be able to treat Peg with a prime scarf," The heroes met by appointment at the Three Harrings in Cree Church-lane, Leadenhall-street, on Monday evening last, to decide their fete; and it was agreed between them to *shew* at peep o'day the next morning behind the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road. Peg (for the manner of the damsels of *oulden* times) also acquiesced to surrender her "lily vite manley to the vinner." Master Jack Whitney, one of the *clargy*, was selected as the stakeholder; and Jemmy Boulton, in order that no quarrels might take place as to *pedigree*, another of the "*We weep*" tribe, was also chosen to fill the important office of umpire on this occasion. Hercules in miniature! H. Gideon and Sims were seconds for Tommy Moore; and Jack Barnett and Sam Taylor officiated for Anderson.

Round I. Both came up to the *scratch* full of "love and glory." Tommy nobbed his opponent, hoping he should soon be able to take the conceit out of Anderson as to Peg. Anderson however returned cleverly, and also drew poor Tommy's *cork*, which *cooled* him a little. Both down, Anderson undermost.

2. Moore napped a *shaker* on his *bread basket*, and heavy work occurred till the round was over. Both down.

3. Tommy had a *hatch* of good luck in this round; Anderson received a *muzzler* and was also thrown. 'That's one for Peg," cried Tommy, laughing.

4—5. Moore, worth twenty dead men, went to work, but he hit open-handed; he however threw his opponent.

6. Tommy stood up like a game cock, and a sharp rally ensued, in which he received such a tremendous hit as to set all his *ivories* a dancing and he fell down like a log of wood.

…lose thee hon…, pretty Peg, a few more rounds and you must be mine," said Tommy rather exultingly

35 to 60. In all of these rounds Peg appeared to be as safe to Tommy, as if they had left the Alter with the *forney* on her finger. But cruel fate again turned the scales in favour of Joey. The latter came to the scratch determined to win, and fought like a hero. His right handed hits he planted thick and threefold on Tommy's *bread basket*, till Moore had not the ghost of a *whiff* left, and went down as if done up.—5 to 3, but no takers; and Joe's *pals* cheered him "that natty Peg must soon be Mrs. Anderson."

61 and last. Tommy, notwithstanding the chance was against him, so much did the fascinating charms of Peg inspire him with fresh ardour to obtain conquest, that he staggered up to the scratch to shew fight; but it was of no use---a finishing hit on Tommy's nob floored him, and when time was called he was insensible to it: Peg lost to him for ever—and his three sovereigns also in the possession of his rival. The battle continued one hour and 34 minutes; and two such prime playfellows have not been opposed to each other for a long time: But then—"who occasioned a ten years' siege?"

MR. COMBE.

Yesterday morning died, between the hours of three and four, at his lodgings in Lambeth-road, William Combe, Esq. in the 83d year of his age. He was a gentleman who, in the course of his protracted life, had suffered many fortunes, and had become known, through various incidents, to so many people in every rank of society, that it seems hardly necessary to draw his character. His lot forbade his stepping aside in order to let the stream of life pass by, and observe whom it swept along: he swam, mingled with the rest, down the current; but with just so much elevation above the surface, as enabled him to perceive the sinkings and risings, of all around him: so that there was hardly a person of any note in his time, with whose history he was not in some degree acquainted. He knew others as well as he was known to them. Upon every branch of art:—it might almost be said upon every department of science,—he could expatiate in an instructive and interesting manner. The destruction of his fortune, and the incessant calls for his pen, rendered profundity, unattainable, nor indeed, in his case was it necessary.

It would be difficult to sum up the various works of which he was the author or compiler. The *Devil upon two sticks in England* was as popular as any in its day, and still retains a reasonable degree of celebrity, by the delineation of character and display of anecdote when those of whom it treats are no more. The spurious breed of Dr. Syntaxes, to which his work has subsequently given birth, attest the fame of the original; and without subjecting this work to that severity of criticism which it never meant to challenge, it displays such readiness of versification, such pliability of intellect, and we may add such an amiable playfulness of mind with knowledge of the little scenes of domestic life, as are rarely to be found in one whom adversity might have steeled, and age benumbed.

He was educated at Eton and at Oxford; and his first entrance into the world was attended by those adventitious circumstances which but too often seduce the possessor—some fortune, a graceful person, an extensive acquaintance, elegant manners, & a taste for literature. He played, he sang, he danced, and it might almost be said he was undone: but his literary attainments, which remained, when in the course of nature, lighter a complishments had left him, were converted into the means of support. Though mild and unresenting in his nature, and habitually sparing of his censures, his first work was a satirical poem, entitled the *Diaboiad*, the subject of which has, we believe, sunk into the grave about the same time with the author. A singular work, entitled *Letters of the late Lord Littleton*, was written by him: an assumed similarity of style to that of the deceased nobleman, and the repetition of some unimportant incidents, known, as it was supposed, only in the family, deceived, as we have been informed, Mr. Windham, one of the most acute judges, and Lady Littleton, the nearest friend of the deceased, into the belief that the letters were the genuine production of his lordship.

With the degrading vice of drunkenness Mr Combe was totally unacquainted; he was equally free also from the practice of gaming of every kind, and we may add, that his general qualities, united to his excellent talents, which, under happier auspices, might have raised an humble man to fortune and eminence, served to diffuse a lustre round the declining fortunes of one born in affluence.

Singular Robbery.—A great sensation has been produced at Paris by the very singular robbery committed against the Marquess of LONDONDERRY. His Lordship's star of the Order of the Bath has disappeared, and all the exertions of the Parisian police have been unable to throw any light on the affair. It is said to be estimated at a very large sum, no less than 700l.

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